

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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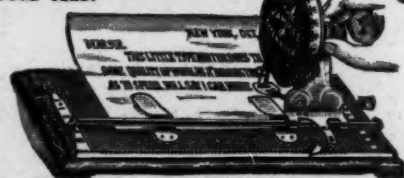


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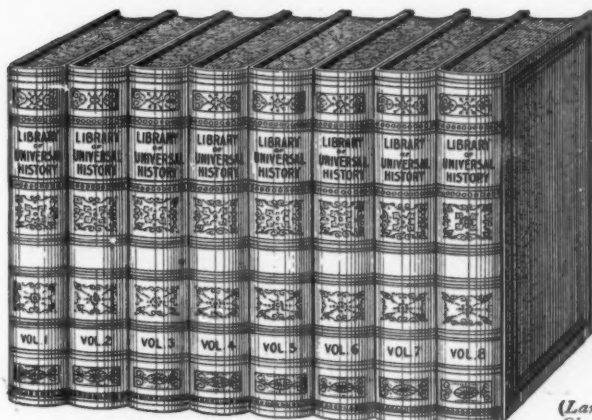
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EX-MINISTER TAYLOR ON THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

HANNIS TAYLOR, United States Minister to Spain under President Cleveland, presents a searching analysis of the Cuban question in *The North American Review* for November. In twenty-six pages he reviews the economic, political, and diplomatic aspects of the problem, which have convinced him that Spanish statesmanship is entirely impotent to solve it, either promptly or wisely. "Spain herself has demonstrated that she is powerless either to conciliate Cuba or to conquer it."

Mr. Taylor's criticisms of Spanish policy are reported to have incensed the Government to which he was accredited. He apparently expected as much, for he explains that he deems it wise and patriotic, and the right of a citizen to discuss the question "which has intruded itself into our national affairs with all its disturbing consequences, and is here to stay until we take hold of it and solve it wisely, not only in our own interest but in that of humanity."

Mr. Taylor begins by pointing out that real parliamentary government does not exist in Spain. The so-called system of representative government is an illusion. Administration is carried on under an old bureaucratic system, whose acts are clothed with legality by the "phantom" body known as the Cortes. "Spain can not give to her colonies what she does not enjoy herself—popular government, as that term is now understood throughout the world." Spain's colonial policy is one of restriction and repression. Commercially, colonists are prohibited from trading except with the mother country, and politically, the government of colonies is retained by the crown at Madrid, and administered in the colonies by an oligarchy of home-bred Spaniards, sent out for that purpose.

Mr. Taylor goes into details of the Spanish policy in which Cuba is considered simply as a place to be plundered and enslaved:

"Whatever of government she has to-day is carried on by an oligarchy of home-bred Spaniards, directed from Madrid, through a governor-general who takes from her wasted treasury in pay and allowances, civil and military, a sum nearly twice as great as the pay of the President of the United States; while the economic laws which govern the now pitiful fragment of her once splendid commerce are constructed, not in her interest, but in that of the manufacturers of Catalonia, who regard her as a conquered province, to be manipulated for their benefit. In that fact is embodied the essence of the Cuban question, which, in its final analysis, is more economic than political."

Cuba is essentially a great cane-sugar estate, whose tenants depend for existence upon the proceeds of that industry. The only market left for cane-sugar, since beet-sugar came into competition with it in Europe, is that offered by the United States. Instead of being allowed to buy in the United States, the Spanish tariff laws compel the Cuban exporter to reinvest a large part of his income 3,000 miles away in the products of Spanish protected manufactures. "The only thing which of late years has mitigated this sad condition of things," says Mr. Taylor, "was the reciprocity arrangements with the United States, the last of which expired with the passage of the Wilson bill, on the 27th of August, 1894. There can be no doubt that the economic crisis that followed that event precipitated the present revolution. When exposed without mitigation to two systems of hostile tariff at a time, when the price of cane-sugar had been reduced by competition to a very low point, the Cuban producers threw up their hands in despair, and the band of laborers thus deprived of work were the first to swell the ranks of the insurgents." Thus, in the final analysis, the present revolution is nothing less than a struggle for bread. "If the whole fabric of political or military oppression under which Cuba is now dying could be removed at a blow, the great economic difficulty would still remain, sufficient in itself to make her a desert, unless the power to enact commercial and economic laws is transferred, as in all the great English colonies, from the home parliament to a Cuban legislature."

Taking up the political aspect of the Cuban question, Mr. Taylor declares that there has never been any real mitigation of the primitive system of Spanish paternalism. So-called "reforms," promulgated for Cuba, are analyzed one after another, and shown to be practically hollow. Even the fact that under the Spanish constitution of 1876, proclaimed in Cuba in 1881, Cuban senators and deputies are admitted in the Cortes at Madrid, does not give any real authority to the island to regulate its own affairs. Cuban affairs are regulated, as a general rule, by royal decrees, not by acts approved by the Cortes, and, as already pointed out, even the Cortes has no real authority beyond giving the form of law to royal edicts. Furthermore, both of the great parties that uphold the present dynasty agree that Cuba can not be given real autonomous colonial government, as we understand it, hence the handful of Cuban deputies are not able to play off one great party against the other, provided they be independent representatives devoted to the cause of home rule. As a matter of fact, they are generally mere men of straw, nominees of the home government, selected and returned by the governor-general to do its bidding. "That the present Cuban representatives in the Cortes were returned by General Weyler at the dictation of

Señor Canovas can be proven, if necessary, by the recorded testimony of Señor Sagasta, who made at the time a sharp protest based upon that fact."

The only real effort to give Cuba anything like genuine self-government, according to Mr. Taylor, was a law drafted by Señor Maura, Minister for the Colonies, in 1893. It was never passed. His successor in office, Señor Abarzuza, emasculated the measure, and the Cortes passed it unanimously. Ten days after the Cubans rose in arms and began the present revolt. The Abarzuza law came upon them at the moment when the economic crisis was pinching. To the cry for bread Spain responded with a proposal for the creation of a "Council of Administration," half of whose members were to be appointed by the crown, the other half to be elective; to be presided over by a governor-general, expressly authorized not only to suspend the council as a whole, but also to suspend individual members "as long as a number of councillors sufficient to form a quorum remains."

Señor Sagasta, the premier in power, refused to face the storm and called Canovas to take his place. Canovas's program was one of no concession, and Captain-General Weyler was sent to Cuba to carry out that program. Mr. Taylor considers the "reform" decree of 1897 a bit of consummate art in feinting by Canovas. If it should ever be put in force, it would mean something or nothing, according to the nature of the "rules and regulations" to be invented by the governor-general at the critical moment.

In the changes following Canovas's tragic death, Mr. Taylor can find nothing upon which to base a hope for better things in the near future. Sagasta, now Premier once more, was responsible for the Abarzuza law. The substitution of Marshal Blanco for General Weyler may be a confession that barbarity has proven a failure, but that does not mean that the idea of conquest without concession has been given up. Then again, it would be folly for Sagasta to attempt to give Cuba self-government when the Spanish nation as a whole would promptly repudiate it:

"In the perverted national sentiment upon that subject is embedded the real difficulty. I am satisfied, after careful investigation, that the ruling classes in Spain, civil, clerical, and military, are resolved, regardless of party, to refuse to make any such concessions to their rebellious colonists as would meet with their acceptance. I can not doubt that any ministry that dares to undertake such a perilous enterprise will be at once discredited and driven from office; and it will be great weakness upon our part to be misled by any false hopes or promises in that regard.

"The truth is that Spanish statesmen have no clear conception of the real meaning of the term 'autonomous colonial government'; and the Spanish people are almost a unit in their resolve to lose Cuba by force of arms rather than permit such a concession to be made. Therefore I have said Spanish statesmanship is impotent to solve the pending problem; it has no idea beyond the blind prosecution of the dreadful 'strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict' itself. In the presence of the final issue of death and destruction thus sharply presented by Spain herself, the people of the United States must take counsel as to their moral and legal rights in the premises under those incontestable principles of international law that govern the New World."

By virtue of the Monroe doctrine, by the more ancient right of intervention, by the higher moral law, Mr. Taylor declares that we have now a perfect legal right to stay the hands of Spain, not only in our own interests, but in those of civilization. In its final form, he says, the question is for us one of moral dignity. The remedy to be applied, in the opinion of the writer, is the application of moral pressure. The practical way of applying it he states as follows:

"In the light of my observation and experience, involving a somewhat intimate knowledge of Spain's internal condition and resources, financial, political, and military, I can not doubt that the simple application by the Government of the United States of moral pressure, provided that such pressure is exerted by the

legislative and executive departments acting together in firm and hearty concert, will now be sufficient to accomplish the end in view. The difficulty heretofore has been the unhappy differences of opinion that have rendered such united action impossible. The time has passed when the isolated action of any one department, or the discussion with Spain of any one phase of the question, or of any particular case of wrong to any of our citizens, can bring about that good and final result that will surely follow firm and decided action upon the part of our Government dealing as a unit with the question as a whole. What I hope to see is the prompt adoption by Congress, upon its reassembling, of a joint resolution embodying three clear and definite propositions: The first, asserting our right and duty not only to ourselves but to humanity, by virtue of the universally recognized doctrine of intervention, as well as by virtue of the Monroe doctrine, to put an end to the dreadful conflict so long raging in Cuba, because it involves not only the constant disturbance of our internal peace but also the destruction of great commercial and property interests of our citizens; the second, asserting that, after enduring patiently all such evils incident to fifteen years of war in Cuba out of the last twenty-nine, the Government of the United States has offered in vain its friendly offices as peacemaker to Spain in hope of aiding her without offense to her susceptibilities in bringing to a close a strife so destructive to the material interests of both countries; the third, declaring that the Government of the United States, in view of Spain's refusal to accept such friendly and respectable mediation, has now resolved to exercise upon its own responsibility its entire moral influence, to the end that the war in Cuba may be brought to a speedy close, provided Spain fails to accomplish that result in a reasonable time to be clearly indicated.

"The undertone of this resolution should then leave no doubt as to the fact that in the event the application of such moral means fails to produce the necessary result, we reserve to ourselves the right to take such other or further action in the premises as may be made necessary by future events. The mere passage of such a resolution by decided majorities in both Houses, coupled with a hearty concurrence upon the part of the President, will, I can not doubt, so completely prostrate the present Cuban policy of Spain that it will die in a short time, without further action upon our part. The Spanish people themselves, worn out and exhausted by an unfruitful strife of which the masses who are mainly called upon for military service are thoroughly weary, will see that the continuance of the conflict under existing conditions is impossible; while foreign nations friendly to Spain will counsel her to pause in the presence of such serious contingencies. If, on the other hand, Spain should resolve to resist our moral authority in the matter, she could do no more than suspend diplomatic relations; the passage of such a resolution as has been indicated could not be justly regarded as a *casus belli*. And yet it would be surely fatal in its results; it would so completely hit the mark that the fierce bird of prey that is now whetting its beak upon the vitals of Cuba would fall from its perch pierced through and through."

Fort Sheridan Court-Martial.—By order of the President, a court-martial will be held to determine the facts regarding alleged cruelty to a private of the regular army by Captain Lovering, at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. According to the Chicago papers, Private Hammond, stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., applied for leave of absence to attend to important business in Chicago. His application being refused, he took French leave. Before the ten days' absence, which would make him technically a deserter, he reported at Fort Sheridan with his explanation. He was put in the guard-house, and refused to work, pending advices from Plattsburg. Whereupon he was ordered before summary court at headquarters. He questioned the legality of such proceedings and refused to go. A rope was tied about his feet and he was dragged from the guard-house along the ground, cut and bruised, and, according to newspaper accounts, prodded and even kicked by the officer of the day. The summary court sentenced Hammond to one year at hard labor, forfeiting pay, together with dishonorable discharge from the army. This sentence Major-General Brooke modified to six months' imprisonment, with pay reduced \$10 per month. The court-martial approved by the President will now bring Captain Lovering to account for his conduct. Newspaper opinion of the affair is fairly represented

by the Chicago *Record*, which says: "Captain Lovering himself freely admits that he gave the order to have the disobedient soldier's feet tied and then had him dragged, heels first, over dust and stones. It is declared by the soldiers who witnessed the performance that Lovering added to the effect of his punishment by prodding the man with his sword and giving him 'reminders' with the toe of his boot. It remains for the authorities in the war department at Washington to say whether such treatment as Captain Lovering's dragging process is calculated to build up the army and make it a body of loyal fighters. Setting aside entirely the question of brutality, Captain Lovering's act is bound to discourage enlistments on the part of any really desirable class of men. It can not be supposed that men with any remnants of decency or self-respect about them are going to risk themselves in the ranks under the command of men who may at any time decide to drag them through the mire by the heels as the carcasses of dead animals are dragged. Certainly Captain Lovering had other ways of bringing his man to the court-martial. His course can only be ascribed to a desire to act both as military officer and as judge and juror and inflict immediate punishment for the prisoner's offense. . . . In memory of all the scandals for which Fort Sheridan has been noted, let there be an investigation which will show what kind of men are being put into responsible positions in American army posts."

RICHARD CROKER AND THE VICTORY OF TAMMANY HALL.

TAMMANY and its political allies, as a result of the election of November 2, will have complete control of the local administration of the Greater City of New York after January 1, 1898. The vote for mayor was approximately:

Van Wyck (Tammany).....	228,531
Low (Citizens' Union).....	148,215
Tracy (Republican).....	101,994
George (Jeffersonian Democrat).....	19,836
Sanial (Socialist-Labor).....	11,033
Gleason (Independent Democrat).....	1,263
Wardwell (Prohibitionist).....	900
Cruikshank (Substitute, United Democracy).....	673
Total registration.....	567,608
Total vote.....	512,445
Van Wyck's percentage of total vote.....	44.6
Van Wyck's plurality.....	80,316
Low over Tracy.....	46,221
Votes for Low and Tracy over Van Wyck.....	21,678

The plurality of the Tammany candidate for mayor was about 26,000 less than that of the successful Tammany candidate for comptroller and 22,000 less than that of the successful Tammany candidate for president of the council. The Tammany forces elected every candidate on the city, county, and borough tickets except two out of 28 councilmen and 13 out of 60 aldermen in the Municipal Assembly of the greater city.

Some idea of the patronage at the disposal of the new mayor is conveyed by the following summary of appointments given in the *New York Sun*:

Title of Office.	Term.	Salary.
Corporation Counsel.....	4 years	\$15,000
Chamberlain.....	4 years	12,000
President Board Public Improvements.....	6 years	8,000
Commissioner of Water Supply.....	6 years	7,500
Commissioner of Highways.....	6 years	7,500
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.....	6 years	7,500
Commissioner of Sewers.....	6 years	7,500
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.....	6 years	7,500
Commissioner of Bridges.....	6 years	7,500
Three Commissioners of Parks.....	6 years	5,000
Six Art Commissioners.....	Indefinite	None
Fire Commissioners.....	6 years	7,500
President Board of Taxes and Assessments.....	6 years	8,000
Four Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	4 years	7,000
Five Assessors.....	Indefinite	3,000
Two Commissioners of Charities.....	6 years	7,500
One Commissioner of Charities.....	6 years	2,500
Commissioner of Correction.....	6 years	7,500
President of Board of Health.....	6 years	7,500
Two Health Commissioners.....	6 years	6,000
Two Commissioners of Buildings.....	6 years	7,000
One Commissioner of Buildings.....	6 years	3,500
President of Dock Board.....	6 years	6,000
Two Commissioners of Docks.....	6 years	5,000
Four Police Commissioners.....	4 years	5,000
Commissioner of Jurors for Manhattan and the Bronx.....	Indefinite	5,000
Two Commissioners of Accounts.....	Indefinite	5,000
Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics.....	4 years	3,500
Three to six Commissioners of Statistics.....	Indefinite	None
Three Civil Service Commissioners.....	Indefinite	None
Twenty-one Members of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx.....	3 years	None
Forty-five Members of School Board for Brooklyn.....	3 years	None
Nine Members of School Board for Richmond.....	3 years	None
Nine members of School Board for Queens.....	3 years	None
Two Municipal Court Justices for Brooklyn.....	2 years	6,000
Three Municipal Court Justices for Queens.....	2 years	5,000
Two Municipal Court Justices for Richmond.....	2 years	5,000
Three City Magistrates in Queens.....	10 years	5,000
Two City Magistrates in Richmond.....	10 years	5,000
Five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division.....	10 years	6,000
[Total of these annual salaries, \$353,500].		

Other newspapers declare that, through the appointment of 245 heads of departments, the mayor's patronage really includes about 37,000 employees whose wages will aggregate nearly \$33,000,000 annually.

The new mayor will serve for a single term of four years (salary, \$15,000) at the head of a municipality containing 3,100,000 inhabitants, an area of 359 square miles, with taxable property amounting to \$2,583,324.329 and a debt of \$170,000,000. The annual budget is estimated at \$75,000,000.

Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor-elect, is a bachelor, forty-seven years of age. He is a graduate of Columbia College law school, and his record in public life is confined to early opposition to the Tammany organization, followed by service as justice in the city courts. He was elected to his judicial position as a Tammany candidate in 1889, and became chief judge in 1895.

The chief figure in the Tammany victory is Richard Croker, the "boss" of Tammany Hall. He was the presiding genius of the Tammany campaign. Two out of the three newspapers in New York which supported the ticket resented his leadership, but fell into line despite this resentment. Mr. Croker predicted the outcome of the contest with surprising accuracy. Of the result, he is reported as saying in part:

"This is a victory of the plain people who pay the taxes in this great city, as well as in the different boroughs of the Greater New York. 'Fake' journalism assisted materially in rolling up the plurality for the Democratic candidates. The people no longer pay any attention to the personal attacks of yellow journals, neither do they approve the invasion of the homes and private affairs of candidates for public office. . . . The plain people, as well as the progressive business men of Greater New York, are tired of reformers of the amateur stripe. . . .

"Experience has taught the taxpayers of New York that amateur reformers are an expensive luxury; hence the result of today's election. The men who made the most savage attacks upon the characters and integrity of the Democratic leaders in the recent political campaign do not vote in this city, if they vote at all. A majority of that class can not find time to register or to come home to vote. You will find those men, who enjoy the protection granted to everybody in this city, who live anywhere except in New York, altho they do business here, the loudest shouters about the inefficiency of men whose every interest is centered in the prosperity of the city.

"Then there are others who object to the right of men who are affiliated with Tammany Hall to go abroad in pursuit of health and happiness [referring to criticisms of his departure to England about the time of the Lexow investigation]. The voters of this great city decided emphatically that they know what they want, and that they are amply equipped to govern themselves without the aid of theorists from villages in the interior.

"This great victory means good government conducted on a common-sense basis; that will secure justice for every taxpayer, as well as for every visitor to the metropolis of this continent. It means that no expensive experiments will be tried to ratify the whims of faddists who possess no knowledge of the requirements of a great city, and who never learn, even if they are called to fill official places for which they are wholly unfitted.

"To close, I will repeat that this victory is a rebuke to fake journalism and faddists in the guise of reformers."

What Mr. Croker considers that he and Tammany Hall stand for becomes a matter of peculiar interest at this juncture. W. T. Stead endeavored to find this out while coming over to the United States on a steamer with Mr. Croker, prior to the campaign, and the October issue of the *London Reviews of Reviews* contains the results of the interview in the form of a character sketch of Mr. Croker. We quote from Mr. Croker's most striking utterances:

"I do not remember ever having done anything that I ought not to have done. For I have done only good all my life. . . .

"Tammany Hall is much spoken against, but unjustly. You will never understand anything about New York politics if you believe all that they write in the papers. They are always abusing Tammany. But the real truth is just the opposite of what they say. Tammany's reputation has been sacrificed by newspaper men, whose sole desire is to increase their circulation, appealing to the itch for change and a malignant delight in the misfortunes of our fellows."

"They will tell you that Tammany has ruled New York nearly all the time. And they will tell you true. Do you think we could have done it if we had been the thieves and rogues they pretend we are? I have been in office in New York nearly all my life; do you think the citizens would have been such fools as to elect me and reelect me if I had been the bad man that some people say I am? Things that are rotten do not last. They go to pieces.

Thieves are not trusted by their fellow thieves, let alone by their fellow citizens. It is not by the bad in them that institutions and parties last, but by what is good. If Tammany has lasted and triumphed, that is the best proof that what its enemies say is false. And when it carries this next election, with all the newspapers against it, and all the mugwumps, then you will have our vindication.

"Mr. Richard Croker, I soon discovered, believed in Tammany Hall as Cardinal Manning believed in the Roman Catholic Church. The analogy is closer than many would imagine. They both stand related in much the same way to the ideals which they endeavor to realize. The Papal Church to the devout Catholic is the divinely appointed machine for securing the salvation of the world. Tammany Hall to Richard Croker is the manifestly accredited instrument of the God of things as they are, whereby alone the good government of the city of New York can be secured. Both Cardinal and Croker accept as a fundamental axiom the necessity of the machine. You can not do without an organization, a strong organization, a permanent organization. You have no right to pit a mob against an army. Discipline, organization, the machine, whether ecclesiastical or political, is essential to success. . . .

"Politics," he said, "are impossible without the spoils. It is all very well to argue that it ought not to be so. But we have to deal with men as they are and with things as they are. . . . Look at the facts plainly in the face. There are in our country and in New York a small number of citizens who might reasonably be expected to be responsive to the appeal of patriotic and civic motives. They are what you would call the cultured class, the people who have wealth, education, leisure, the men who have got sufficiently above the common level to be able to hear the appeals which the city or the State makes to the conscience and heart of men. They have received everything, enjoyed everything, learned everything. From them no doubt, and from all citizens on their level, you might think you could meet with such a response to your appeals as would enable you to run the State upon high principles, and dispense with spoils. But if you were to expect any such thing, you would be very much disappointed. What is the one fact which all you English notice first of anything in our country? Why, it is that that very crowd of which we are speaking, the minority of cultured leisured citizens, will not touch political work—no, not with their little finger. All your high principles will not induce a mugwump to take more than a fitful interest in an occasional election. The silk-stocking can not be got to take a serious hand continuously in political work. They admit it themselves. Every one knows it is so. Why, then, when mugwump principles won't even make mugwumps work, do you expect the same lofty motives to be sufficient to interest the masses in politics?"

"And so," I said, "you need to bribe them with spoils?"

"And so," he replied, "we need to bribe them with spoils. Call it so if you like. Spoils vary in different countries. Here they take the shape of offices. But you must have an incentive to interest men in the hard daily work of politics, and when you have our crowd you have got to do it one way, the only way that appeals to them. I admit it is not the best way. But it is for practical purposes the only way. Think what New York is and what the people of New York are. One half, more than one half, are of foreign birth. We have thousands upon thousands of men who are alien-born, who have no ties connecting them with the city or the State. They do not speak our language, they do not know our laws, they are the raw material with which we have to

build up the State. How are you to do it on mugwump methods? I tell you it can not be done."

"We were silent for a time. Mr. Croker took a turn or two, and then resumed:

"People abuse Tammany for this and for that. But they forget what they owe to Tammany. There is no denying the service which Tammany has rendered to the republic. There is no such organization for taking hold of the untrained, friendless man and converting him into a citizen. Who else would do it if we did not? Think of the hundreds of thousands of foreigners dumped into our city. They are too old to go to school. There is not a mugwump in the city who would shake hands with them. They are alone, ignorant strangers, a prey to all manner of anarchical and wild notions. Except to their employer they have no value to any one until they get a vote."

"And then they are of value to Tammany?" I said, laughing.

"Yes," said Mr. Croker, imperturbably; "and then they are of value to Tammany. And Tammany looks after them for the sake

of their vote, grafts them upon the republic, makes citizens of them in short; and altho you may not like our motives or our methods, what other agency is there by which so long a row could have been hoed so quickly or so well? If we go down into the gutter it is because there are men in the gutter, and you have got to go down where they are if you are to do anything with them."

"And so," I said, "Tammany is a great digestive apparatus, fed with all manner of coarse, indigestible food, that would give a finer stomach sudden death. But Tammany's stomach is strong; nothing is too rough for Tammany's gastric juice, and so you build up the body politic out of material—"

"That but for us would have remained undigested and indigestible—a menace to the State, a peril to society. You may carp at our motives and criticize our methods—we do not complain. All that we say is we have done the work, and we deserve more recognition for that than we have yet received. . . .

"Tammany has appointed good men. For nearly thirty years Tammany has been a good and honest element in the government of the city. Tammany was there all the

time. Tammany did not vote at an election and then go home and forget all about it. Tammany watched how its men behaved. If they behaved ill, Tammany turned them down. And that for the best reason. Tammany could not afford to be discredited by maintaining bad men in office. It needs a strong outside political organization to enforce discipline. It is always to our interest to do so. Every leader has always a dozen men hungry for the post which he can vacate by turning out a bad man. A strong effective party machine is essential to the safe working of popular institutions. . . .

"Tammany," said Mr. Croker, "is everywhere spoken against because it is said to be a foreign organization. Tammany, on the contrary, is a distinctively American organization founded on much more thoroughgoing American principles than those which find favor with the framers of the charter of Greater New York for instance. It makes me tired to hear their talk about foreigners. Where would America be to-day without foreigners? . . .

"This discrimination against citizens because of the place of their birth seems to me un-American and unjust. Do not these men pay taxes, found homes, build up States, and do a great deal more in the government of the city than our assailants? They may have been born under another flag. But they forswear their own nationality, they swear allegiance to our flag; they filled the ranks of our armies in the great war; everywhere they fulfil the duties and accept all the burdens of the citizen, and yet we



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RICHARD CROKER.

are told they are foreigners. Sir,' said Mr. Croker, speaking with more earnestness than usual with him, 'in Tammany Hall there is no discrimination against citizens on account of race or religion. We meet on the common ground of one common citizenship. We know no difference of Catholic or Protestant, of Irishman, German, or American. Every one is welcome among us who is true to the city and true to the party. To me the old sectarian quarrels are absolutely inconceivable. Priests have no voice in the management of Tammany Hall. It is of the people, created for the people, controlled by the people—the purest and strongest outcome of the working of Democratic government under modern conditions. . . .

"You talk of Tammany and those who are in office as if they had any authority whatever beyond the popular vote freely expressed. What is Tammany. I am the boss, they say. But I hold no office. If I am boss it is simply because what I may say or think goes with the executive committee. You or any man might be a boss to-morrow if you could convince those who hear you that you are a sensible man who has a sincere regard for the party and the city. They cry Tammany Hall! Tammany Hall! But what is Tammany Hall? It is simply an executive committee of the Democratic Party of New York, elected annually at primaries or open public meetings held subject to the law, which makes strict provisions against any fraud or wrongdoing. New York is divided into thirty-four assembly districts. Each of these districts holds a public meeting, to which every member of the party resident in that district is free to attend. At these primaries representatives are selected by the free vote of the citizens present. These representatives elect one of their number in whom they have confidence as their leader. This leader becomes their representative on the executive committee of Tammany Hall. He may be reelected year after year. But he can be superseded in twelve months if he can not retain the confidence of the people in his own district.'

"But do they ever get turned out?' I asked.

"Certainly,' said Mr. Croker, 'they are always changing. Their only authority depends upon their personal influence. You hear a great deal about my being the boss, as if I were lord and master of Tammany Hall. I hold no office. I have no power, not an atom, except what I can exercise because of the confidence which the people have in me. They know that I am honest, that I am true, that I care for the party and the city, and that is all there is to it. Boss Tweed no doubt was a bad boss. But we met him in the primaries, and we turned him down, and put honest John Kelly in his stead. When Kelly died there was some discussion as to his successor. I said, let us appoint no successor, or rather let us all be his successors. Instead of one boss let us all thirty-four be bosses, and it was agreed. But somehow when people found that what I said went, they got into the habit of saying I was boss. But I could not help that."

Mr. Croker believes that the secret of his success as "boss"



WON IN A CANTER.—The Journal, New York.

consists in the decentralization of the patronage and the encouragement of young men. He says:

"As soon as I became boss I terminated at one stroke the system which every previous boss had acted upon—of keeping all the city appointments in his own hands. The result of that system was the boss had no time to do anything but fill up offices. I changed all that. I decentralized the whole thing. All the appointments in each assembly district were made over to the leader for that district. Instead of one boss distributing all the offices, each of the thirty-four leaders on our executive council had absolute control over all the patronage in his district. This made them more powerful, and at the same time relieved me of infinite worry and left me free to attend to other business. That was the first change I made. The other was quite as important. No small part of my hold on Tammany, and through Tammany on the city, came from the fact that from the first I always made a point of pushing young men to the front. I had myself come out when young. I favored young men on principle on a calculation which worked right every time. If you get the young men you get their fathers and elder relations. That is invariable. It is quite otherwise with the old. If you get the father you probably won't get the son, whereas if you get the son you always get the father."

OPPOSITION TO FOOTBALL.

THE game of football is savagely criticized as regularly as the football season comes around. This fall open opposition to the college game has taken definite form in Georgia, since, in a recent game, one student at the State University was killed and another was seriously injured. As a result, the team disbanded, the chancellor of the university says the game must be abolished, the city council of Atlanta has passed an ordinance prohibiting the game, and a bill to prohibit the game throughout the State is before the legislature. Among the newspapers which have been taking account of the growth of opposition to football, we quote first the *New York Evening Post*:

"Those were very significant and striking actions regarding football which *The Evening Post* reported yesterday—the decision by the students of the Georgia State University to abolish the game in that institution, and the passage by the Atlanta city council of an ordinance to prevent its playing in future within the city limits. Students and officials alike responded to a public sentiment which for some time has been steadily gaining force in Georgia, as the killing of the popular young university player in last Saturday's game was not the only warning which the State has had of its dangers, one Atlanta boy having been almost killed in a game some time ago, and another more recently hurt so that he afterward died from his injuries, while a promising youth of La Grange is a physical wreck for life from his hurts. Scarcely less impressive than young Gammon's death was the spectacle presented at Atlanta last Saturday, when another player 'got two raps on the head' and was led off the field delirious. The press and pulpit of Georgia seem to be unanimous in demanding the abolition of the game, and the suggested law against it by the legislature will hardly be required to secure its prohibition by the authorities of all educational institutions.

"The high-school principal and president of the Board of Education in Milwaukee, who favor the abolition of football, will find abundant support of their position in the reports elsewhere printed of features in the recent games between Wisconsin and Minnesota universities at St. Paul and Iowa and Kansas at Lawrence. In the former four men out of eleven on one side were hurt, three of them so badly that they had to retire, while in the latter 'in nearly every scrimmage some man was hurt, and much time was consumed in reviving the fallen.' As happened at Atlanta, one of the players at Lawrence 'was struck on the back of the head near the base of the brain,' 'was led off the field crying like a child,' 'became delirious as he lay on the ground,' and, after being taken to his hotel, was found to have 'his right arm and the right side of his body paralyzed, temporarily at least.' The healthy reaction in Georgia and Wisconsin against a so-called 'sport' which is attended with such brutality and danger as modern football can not fail to spread all over the country."

In Grammar and High Schools.—"The agitation of the gram-

mar-school football question some time ago has resulted in making it very improbable that there will be any grammar-school league next year. The boys will, of course, play football, but some of them, at least, will not be allowed to belong to any league where the rivalry for a trophy makes the game more dangerous for them than it would be under ordinary conditions. Of the five schools that are in the league this year, all the principals are opposed to allowing the game to go on under present conditions for another year. One principal, Miss Harriet C. Emerson of the Burrows School, has said definitely that her schoolboys will not be allowed to remain in the league. She has decided that the game is not suitable for grammar-school boys, not only for the physical danger, but because of the mental distraction to the pupils in the match games and in the ill-feeling that grows out of it. Miss Emerson's determination will probably result in concerted action by the principals of the different schools. No other principal has taken so decided a stand as has she, but all are opposed either to the game or to the present method of conducting it among the boys."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"The problem sums itself up in this: The boys must be taught the scientific game by old and capable players; otherwise, match contests must not be allowed in our high schools. The American spirit demands that the boys be given the benefit of the pluck and determination that football develops, and the contention of many experienced players is that the high-school game can be reformed and in the manner here suggested."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

Football as an Antidote.—"Eminent educators have pointed to the possible weakening of energy and decision by the cultivation of reason and the love of truth and exact knowledge as one of the unfavorable phases of the higher intellectual training of young men. They have suggested that perhaps the habit of investigating and weighing all sides of any subject studied or taken notice of seriously which is taught by precept and example in college may sometimes lead to the defeat of college-bred men in the swift and eager struggles of business life.

"There is danger, they admit, that if a man trained in the hard school of life outside the universities and another carefully taught and made broad and catholic in all his mental characteristics and thorough in his investigations arrive together at the brink of a river, so to speak, which both desire to cross, the college man may make patient tests of the current, the depth of water, the probable discharge of the stream and all of its forces while the more natural man is simply plunging in and swimming across to the other bank, where fortune serves one, but can not wait for the other. It is unlikely that the effects of this phase of college training are very serious, and it is quite certain that they are far outweighed, at the worst, by advantages which can not be gainsaid. But the danger is real enough in some cases. Energy and decision are two of the most useful forces in human life, and the man who has them in large measure is very fortunate. In so far as university training may tend to weaken either by the development of antagonistic traits there is need of an antidote. Perhaps that is why football has gained such immense vogue in the higher institutions of learning in the United States. Possibly the students unconsciously realize their need of a form of training which means dash, daring, instant choice of methods, and absolutely unchecked energy in executing all plans adopted.

"If the game is not calculated to save those who play it from the overdevelopment of caution and deliberation it would be interesting to know what could do the work."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

"The Game of Manslaughter."—"The football season is only fairly begun, and yet at least three deaths have already occurred as the direct results of this brutally played game. It is to be expected that before the close of the season other young men will have sacrificed their lives on the gridiron, in a foolish following of a 'sport' that is based upon principles of pugilism rather than of athletics. Meanwhile arms are being broken daily, legs are wrenched, faces are disfigured, scalps are torn, and a thousand and one other accidents of a more or less distressing nature are occurring in the mad rushes of eleven against eleven. The latest death was typical of most others that are to be charged against the game. The victim had the ball, was tackled and thrown, and was instantly buried beneath a mound of human forms. His brain suffered a fatal concussion, and he died within a few hours,

practically without having regained consciousness. A season or two ago, when the death-roll of the game was unusually long, promises were made by some of those prominent in the management of the great contests of the year that steps would be taken to render the game less brutal and dangerous. More 'open' play was to be encouraged, and rules were to be adopted to prevent the mass plays that have crushed out so many lives. The spirit of reform seemed to have reached those responsible for the character of the prevailing rules, but it was apparent when the succeeding season opened that the matter had gone beyond the reach of rules, and that as long as football was played on the existing theories it would remain a deadly sport, rules or no rules. The moving impulse of the game is to crush the opposition by sheer force and weight. The mass play, the piling up of body on body following a tackle and fall, is still the predominating feature of the game. Kicking is only an incident. It is no longer 'football,' but battle."—*The Star, Washington.*

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

IN the state elections of last week, observers profess to discern the drift of political sentiment. The Republicans appear to have won a decided victory in Maryland, electing the mayor of Baltimore and securing control of the legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Gorman. The fusion of Bryan forces in Nebraska elects a state ticket by a plurality exceeding that recorded last year. In Ohio the Republicans reelect Governor Bushnell and other officers by about two thirds of last year's plurality. Republicans claim the Ohio legislature by a majority of five, insuring the reelection of Senator Hanna; but margins are so close in several counties that court proceedings have been resorted to, and the Democrats still claim that Mr. Hanna will fail of reelection. The Democratic victory in Greater New York carried with it a reversal of the McKinley plurality of 268,000 last year to 50,000 for the Democratic candidate of justice of the Court of Appeals this year, and Republican control of the legislature may be insecure. In Massachusetts Republicans reelect their governor by a plurality reduced nearly one half from that of last year, but larger than in any previous year since 1872. In Iowa the Republican governor wins by less than half of last year's plurality and about half the plurality for governor in 1895. In Pennsylvania the Republican plurality is largely diminished from last year's, but is not far below the record for similar contests; the feature of note is the vote for a Prohibition "anti-boss" candidate for state treasurer, who polled about 117,000 votes. Kentucky, which was carried for McKinley by the narrow margin of 281, gives the Chicago platform ticket this year a plurality exceeding 15,000. In Colorado it is reported that the Democratic-Populist candidate for Supreme Judge defeats the Republican-silver-Republican nominee by a small plurality. Bryan Democrats were successful in Virginia; Republican gains are reported in South Dakota and Kansas. The Republican vote in New Jersey fell off nearly three fourths from that of last year, but Republicans still control the legislature.

McKinley Pleased.—"I am well pleased with the election, as it indicates that fealty to the Republican Party and the principles it represents is as strong as ever. This is a peculiar election all around. You see there are so many local issues in the different States that the national aspect has been lost sight of. In many States the election resolved itself into a fight against 'bossism' irrespective of party."—*New York Journal Report of Interview with President McKinley.*

Chicago Platform Growing, Says Bryan.—"I do not know to what extent local issues may have entered into the election in New York city and State, but I am inclined to believe that returns show a widespread dissatisfaction with Republican policies.

"The returns are so incomplete that it is impossible to discuss the election in detail. The Republicans everywhere indorsed the Republican administration, and in view of losses sustained by

them in almost every State, it would seem that Republican politics are not being indorsed at the polls. The sentiment in favor of the Chicago platform shows a healthy growth throughout the country.

"Perhaps our opponents will now admit that silver is not dead. The attempt to secure international bimetalism has proved a failure, and it is now more apparent than ever that the people of the United States must legislate for themselves on the financial question. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 is nearer now than it was a year ago. High tariff upon a gold basis has disappointed those Republicans who looked to it for relief.

"Taken as a whole, the returns are very encouraging. I think I voice the sentiments of Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans when I say the fight will be continued, with even more earnestness, until the gold monopoly is broken and the money trust is overthrown. The fusion forces increase their percentage in Nebraska, and probably their actual majority."—*W. J. Bryan to the Press.*

Hanna on the Result in Ohio.—"They tell me I am sure of a reelection. That is all I know about it. It is an off-year, and, compared with elections that usually follow Presidential years in Ohio, I think there is nothing to complain of. The weather was against the Republicans this year, and good times have made them careless. I don't think the result has much significance as to the money question. I don't see how the Democrats can reasonably bring silver up as an issue in this State again. They did not make an issue of it this year. I hardly think the money question ought to be considered as affected either way. The results all over the country show it was an off year."—*Telegram from M. A. Hanna to The Evening World, New York.*

Blundering Notions of Significance.—"The conditions usual in an 'off year' have given the free-silver crowd much encouragement. The Democratic organization will now be used more effectively, and far more hopefully, in order to bring about Republican defeat in the Congressional elections of next year, and it is already boasted that this has been insured by Democratic successes. The notion is a blunder. That battle has yet to be fought, and when it comes, Republican principles will unite in the election of Congressmen great bodies of voters whom local questions in various States have divided. But to the delighted Bryan every Republican division seems certain to open a yawning and impassable gulf, and the rush of hard-money Democrats to support any kind of a Democrat for local success seems positive proof that they will all rally behind Bryan in 1900. In all this dreaming, the one thing solid is that the Republican Party is to some extent weakened, and the silver party to some extent strengthened, by results which, however plainly due to local issues, are at once heralded as a proof of the nation's 'disgust with McKinleyism, Dingleyism, and Hannaism.' The Republican loss of prestige and power is not by any means so important as the Bryanites imagine, but it would be a mistake to ignore the fact that there is some loss.

"It is not the truth that the people have been manifesting any dissatisfaction whatever with the Republican national policy. He who is man enough to look facts straight in the face sees that the only Democratic victories have been gained where the Democrats religiously abstained from discussion of the tariff and insisted that free silver had nothing to do with the contest. Where the attention of the people was wholly absorbed by local issues, and they had no thought of the tariff or of Republican national policies from first to last, the results came which are now paraded as defeat of McKinleyism and rebuke of the Dingley bill. Reasoning of that sort affects some minds just because it is childish, but most American voters are not deceived by it in the least."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

New York State and Bryanism.—"The transfer of the State from the Republican column, from political conservatism to the radicalism of Bryanism, was effected solely by the Greater New York. That is the marvelous result of the election in the great American capital, the center of American wealth and civilization and the second city of the world, and it is no wonder that Bryan and the Bryanites rejoice exceedingly, deeming that their general triumph in 1900 is now assured. They went into the 'enemy's country' and took complete possession of it; while the appointed defenders of the citadel were drunk with Lowism, Bryanism rushed in and carried it by a carefully preconcerted assault.

"What does all this portend? It portends a united Bryanite Democratic Party in 1900, with the delegation from the great and pivotal Empire State of New York supporting the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, against which it stood so solidly in 1896. It means the unconditional surrender of the New York Democracy to Bryanism. That is what has come upon the conservatism of a great community as the consequence of its losing its balance under the influence of a craze for a clap-trap political novelty. It turned madly from the course pointed out to it by obvious political prudence, not to say principle, and ran headlong into ruinous folly. Now, the mania spent, it must begin to think of paying the cost. And the bill will be heavy."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

Cold Facts to be Studied.—"Looking over the field of Tuesday's struggles is serious business for the patriotic and sober-minded Republican. New York State has gone Democratic; Nebraska, teeming with rich crops and freed from its sense of poverty, has turned down the Republicans, once overwhelmingly in the majority there, and Ohio, the head-center of Republicanism, after a bad scare, remains Republican only by a slender margin after the hottest struggle. There are the cold facts, and they are so cold that you can feel them in the air. It is all nonsense to try to make light of them. They must be recognized and studied. The inevitable reaction from a Presidential year doesn't cover the whole change. . . . The new Administration can not be judged by its first year or less. Its legislation has not begun to be effective; its necessary allotments of office have caused discord and have taken on undue importance, as they always do. There is plenty of time to get down to business, and we believe that before the next Congressional elections the country will come to see the importance, the absolute necessity, of continuing the Republican Party in power. But, meanwhile, the so-called leaders of the party must realize that it doesn't belong to them, but they to it. The country is sensitive and critical, and it is watching."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"Ohio has proverbially been an unstable and fickle State. The great mass of the people are intelligent and fixed in their convictions; but there is a considerable element of somewhat visionary character that is ever ready to welcome experiments and that vibrates between parties. The State has thus constantly oscillated from one side to the other. Its fluctuations are emphasized in the fact that for twenty years it has not had two elected Senators of the same party. With these characteristics the Republican success in Ohio is a signal victory."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

A Democratic Day.—"For a year or more the gold organs have been burying 'Bryanism'—meaning by that concise expression the principles represented in the Democratic platform. Yesterday the people of several States spoke, and the result will be a sudden and violent interruption of the funeral services.

"Kentucky, the headquarters of the bolting Democracy, has answered the defiance of the silk-stocking, corporation-encrusted ringsters who left the party because they could not deliver it to the money power. The State has been redeemed, and Louisville, its metropolis, has returned to its Democratic moorings.

"Nebraska has routed the Republicans, and Colorado has done likewise. Iowa, while lost, has knocked off about 100,000 of its Republican plurality, and Massachusetts has largely reduced its Republican majority of last year. Virginia has greatly increased its Democratic majority, and New York, State and city, has again run the Democratic colors to the masthead.

"But a leading cause for congratulation, in the many good things which happened yesterday, is in the result in Ohio. . . . Complete returns may give the legislature to the Democrats, but whether or not this be true, there is much comfort in the knowledge that the Democrats have shown the stuff of what they are made, and that the State can no longer be classed as among the certain Republican States in estimating the result of next year's elections for Congress. If events prove Hanna's defeat, it will be the greatest popular victory of a decade."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

Twilight of the "Bosses."—"That Croker's candidate for mayor was elected in New York last Tuesday is clearly due to 'Boss' Platt. An indignant people will hold him responsible for turning over to Tammany the control of the great city.

"The municipality which Platt had more to do with bringing

into existence than had any one else is likely, therefore, to be the undoing of the 'boss.' In his madness he has brought destruction on himself. The most evident fact in connection with the Greater New York election is that it means the breaking of Platt's power. The bulk of the Republican Party in New York city was behind Low, and his defeat by Tammany must disgust these Republicans the more at the conduct of Platt. A good effect of the campaign is, therefore, that one machine, at least, is broken.

"Boss' Platt in New York has bespattered the Citizens' Union non-partizan structure with his unpleasant remains as the necessary result of pulling down its pillars. His desperate action was highly unfortunate as viewed by friends of good municipal government, but it was a matter for mortuary mention so far as the political life of 'Boss' Platt was concerned. 'Boss' Croker escaped destruction through the untimely death of Henry George.

"There were other 'bosses.' Cincinnati's pestiferous 'Boss' Cox was polished off in thorough fashion by the voters of that progressive city. 'Boss' Gorman and 'Boss' Hanna got scares which they will remember the rest of their natural lives.

"In fact, the voters were out after the 'bosses' last Tuesday. Perhaps the age of bossism is passing. Perhaps 'Boss' Croker's bad eminence will suffice to bring about a decree of dethronement for the surviving members of the clan. Government by popular will for the benefit of all is the only kind of government which is worthy to survive. The 'bosses' must go."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

The Gold Democracy.—"The party lines of demarcation are deeper and more definite, if anything, than they were last year, but otherwise they have undergone no change. Mr. Bryan may or may not be nominated again, but Bryanism is supreme. In the language of the exultant pedestrian, slightly varied, gold Democracy is in the sewer, silver Democracy on top. Any Democrat who is sincerely and earnestly opposed to Bryanism is bound, by the logic of the situation, to cast his lot in with the Republican Party. The Carlises and Fairchilds who appealed to the Palmer-Buckner Democrats to rally around a standard of their own will hardly have the effrontery to repeat that appeal in 1898. If they should they would expose themselves to ridicule. As well raise the old standard of the Silver Grays. If the cause of sound money depended upon the Democratic Party all would be lost and in despair. Fortunately there is no danger. With McKinley in the White House and a Republican Congress at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue there is no reason to be apprehensive. The restored confidence which is the foundation of prosperity will not be shaken, and prosperity will continue to be on top."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Some Bright Spots.—"If the Republican tariff will only do its share—fulfil the promises made for it—the Treasury deficit will disappear and business will go booming on. If Spain, or the American people, or both, insist on a war, all we have to do is to sweep the Spanish navy from the seas and liberate Cuba in five weeks, which would bring great glory to the Administration and Republican policies. As for the silverites, while they derive much encouragement, doubtless, from this week's elections, there is nothing in the returns to show that the country as a whole has changed its mind on the question of 16 to 1. The Democratic gains were largely due almost everywhere to the failure of Republicans to vote, and are we to believe that mere failure to vote means a change of opinion?

"The next Congressional elections, if contested on the 16-to-1 issue, should be won by the Republicans beyond serious doubt, provided that they do not handicap themselves too heavily by administrative blunders in the conduct of the Government and foreign affairs. Prosperity, wise management at Washington, and a courageous effort to effect necessary currency reforms will hold the country in line; your fondest hopes may yet be realized, however disagreeable may be the shadow that seems creeping over the spirit of the Republican dream."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

The Next Senate.—"However the case may stand with Senators Hanna and Gorman—whose fates now seem to be solvable only by the official counts in their States—it is not likely that the present situation in the Senate, with Independents holding the balance of power, will be materially changed so far as those two seats are concerned. That body now consists of eighty-nine members, there being one vacancy in Oregon owing to the fail-

ure of the legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Mitchell. The governor has appointed a Republican, but he has not been seated nor is it thought likely that he will be. Of these eighty-nine Senators forty-three are now straight Republicans, thirty-four are Democrats, and twelve are Independents. The Independents thus classified are Allen, Butler, Harris, Heitfeld, Kyle, Stewart, Jones, and Turner, Populists, and Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, and Teller, silver Republicans. Of these four Mantle is nearer the Republican organization than any other, and on some party questions he has voted with the plurality, altho he is a pronounced free-silver man.

"Should both Hanna and Gorman be defeated the situation will remain exactly unchanged, the parties merely swapping seats. If, however, Hanna should lose and Gorman win, the Republican Party strength would fall to 42 and the Democratic rise to 35. If Hanna should win and Gorman lose the Republicans would have 44 votes and the Democrats 33. But 44 votes are not sufficient to give the Republicans even a tie vote in the incomplete Senate as it now stands, and to secure a control of the organization some other accessions would be necessary. As regards the immediate present no such accession seems probable, tho certain changes are imminent for the Fifty-sixth Congress that may materially aid the Republicans. New Jersey yesterday chose a legislature with a Republican majority of 21 on joint ballot. Part of these Republicans will hold over to participate in the election of a successor to Senator Smith a year hence. Mr. Hanna's successor will be elected at once after the meeting of the legislature chosen yesterday, and he will assume his seat in the Senate this winter. Mr. Gorman's successor, however, will not enter the Senate until March, 1899, together with the Senators succeeding Messrs. Smith, Murphy, Faulkner, Mitchell, Roach, Turpie, and White. Democrats on whose seats the Republicans have cast envious eyes."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ONE advantage in selecting the President from the States east of the Mississippi is that he doesn't lose so much time in going home to vote.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IN GOTHAM.—"Why don't you lay the case before the State Department?"

"I'm afraid the newspapers would be offended."—*The Post, Chicago.*

AFTER the big "scoop" which Mr. Decker has secured, Mr. Weyler should be reconciled to a permanent retirement from journalism.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE racing bicycle is away ahead of the trotting horse in point of speed, but it will neither sell for as much money nor draw as big a load of potatoes.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

PROBABLY a great many people feel very much as Theodore Roosevelt does about the election returns. He says his opinion is not fit for publication.—*The Herald, Boston.*

"It's so seldom," said Uncle Eben, "dat a man jes' pubceeds along tryin' ter do 'is hones' duty, dat when he does, folks goes ter guessin' an' spicionin' dat he's playin' a mighty sly game."—*The Star, Washington.*

TAKING THINGS EASY.—Reporter—"Anybody injured in the practise game today?" Football Captain—"No; the boys went real easy today. They are saving themselves up for the championship game to-morrow. Robinson got his nose broken, Smith lost an ear, Dobson got a few teeth kicked out, Jacock dislocated his jaw and broke a few fingers, but nobody got what you could really call hurt."—*Judge, New York.*

"CANADIAN HUMOR."

[From the Ottawa Journal.]

"Suppose Uncle Sam, the Czar, and the Mikado should agree among themselves to settle the seal question—what would John Bull do about it?"—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

John Bull would doubtless look up the naval statistics, and this is what he would find:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ships of war, launched or building, all classes.....	551
Seamen and marines.....	93,750

RUSSIA, THE STATES, AND JAPAN.

Russian war-ships, all classes.....	187
Seamen and marines.....	38,000
United States war-ships, all classes.....	105
Seamen and marines.....	15,425
Japanese war-ships, all classes.....	93
Seamen and marines.....	21,000

Total war-ships, launched or building, all classes, Russia, the United States, and Japan.....	385
Total crews.....	74,425

After John Bull had looked up the statistics, as aforesaid, John would go home and laugh.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ARTIST RUBENS AS A DIPLOMATIST.

FEW readers recollect, if they ever knew, that the great Flemish artist Peter Paul Rubens was several times entrusted by the Spanish court with diplomatic negotiations of great delicacy, and that these episodes in the painter's life were very important in the history of art, since they gave him the opportunity of painting some of his finest works. The history of this politico-artistic episode is told in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (September 15), and we translate below an abstract that appears in the *Revue Larousse* (Paris):

"The Infanta Isabella of Austria, when governor of the Low Countries, charged Rubens several times with diplomatic missions. The most important was that which he undertook in 1627-30 to negotiate a peace between Spain and England, and it was peculiar in the fact that the English negotiator, Balthazar Gerbier, the secret diplomatic agent of Buckingham, the favorite of Charles I., was also a painter. 'Both painters, intelligent and trained, these improvised diplomats were not ignorant of the fact that neither had the power to bind his superiors, and that, serving as purely official intermediaries, they were always exposed to disavowal if their acts should appear compromising or inopportune.' This did not prevent Philip IV., with the haughty spirit natural to him, from expressing to his aunt, the Infanta Isabella, his astonishment and displeasure 'that a painter should be employed in matters of so high importance.' 'This,' he added, 'is a thing that may throw just discredit on this monarchy, for its prestige must necessarily suffer in that ambassadors must be forced to confer on matters of such gravity with a man of so mediocre condition.' To this the governor of the Low Countries answered judiciously that 'Gerbier was also a painter, and that the Duke of Buckingham, in sending him to her, had nevertheless accredited him by a letter written with his own hand; . . . that, besides, it was of little import who carried on the preliminary negotiations, for if things were pushed any further they would of course be put into the hands of more authorized persons.'

"But why, then, was it necessary that these negotiations should be carried on so mysteriously and by means of agents that could be disavowed at any moment? Simply because Philip IV., wishing to conclude a peace with England, showed the greatest duplicity in the matter. His prime minister, Olivares, who was in favor of the French alliance and of war with England, which he wished to pursue to the furthest extremity, had just signed at Madrid with the French ambassador a treaty of alliance by which France and Spain engaged not only to pursue at their common expense a war of offense against England, but even, in case of success, 'to divide this country between them, so as to reestablish there the Catholic faith.' So, to save himself in case France should get wind of the negotiations with England, Philip took the precaution of antedating by fifteen months the authorization to treat for peace, which he sent to the Infanta. These proceedings, of doubtful propriety, were once not rare in diplomacy. Rubens and Gerbier met at Delft, where they both acted like conspirators: Rubens, to avoid the surveillance of which he perceived he was the object, traveled by way of Utrecht, affecting to have been drawn to this city for no other reason than to visit his brother painters Bloemaert, Terbruggen, Poelenburg, and Hontorst, with whom he passed his whole time during his stay; he even bought some canvases of Poelenburg and then reached Delft secretly, without raising any suspicions. The negotiations with Gerbier amounted to nothing; Buckingham's agent returned to England, and Rubens, going back to Antwerp, was sent by the Infanta to Spain to see the King and Olivares. Here too his art was made a pretext; officially he was charged to present to the King eight paintings which the Infanta had caused to be made with this intent, and also to paint for her the portraits of different members of the royal family; at the same time he took with him the whole secret correspondence relative to his mysterious negotiations. At Madrid the great artist was well received by all, being fêted by his fellow artists Cano, Zurbaran, and Velasquez, and doubtless the prejudices that Philip had entertained against him were weakened, for besides having him paint his portrait on

horseback, he authorized Olivares to send him to London with letters of credit for the Grand Treasurer and the Secretary of State, and with detailed instructions regarding the negotiations to be pursued. Besides, the King informed his 'good aunt' that 'because of the services and good parts of Rubens' he prayed her to deliver to him a patent of the office of secretary of his privy council, with survival of the office to the profit of his eldest son. As a particular evidence of his good-will, he gave him besides a ring set with diamonds, worth 2,000 ducats.

"Rubens, after having passed through Brussels and conferred a long time with the Infanta, departed from England in the latter part of May, 1629, reaching London on June 5, where he went to the house of his friend Gerbier, and, while making the acquaintance of the English painters, visiting the Arundel marbles, which were the great curiosity of the day, and getting large orders for pictures, he put the negotiations on so good a footing that they had only to be signed by Don Carlos Coloma, the titled diplomat sent in January, 1630, by the Infanta to take charge of the affair. In the month of March following, he returned, after having been knighted by Charles I., and having obtained the right to add to the arms of his family a 'field gules with a lion leopardé or,' taken from the royal escutcheon of England. At the expiration of his mission, it was proposed to keep him in London as minister resident, but the insurmountable difficulty of 'giving the title of minister of His Majesty to a man who lived by the work of his hands' as the Count of Onate expressed it in open council, sent the artist back to his brushes. What was worth more to him than the title of knight and the 12,374 livres that were paid him for his expenses, was the order from Charles I. to paint for 3,000 pounds sterling the series of great pictures that still adorn the banquet hall at Whitehall."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FACES IN JAPANESE ART.

WHATEVER Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has to say about Japan is always valuable both because of the accuracy of his knowledge and the extraordinarily sympathetic quality of his comment. In his newest book, "Gleanings in Buddha-Fields," he is again the faithful and affectionate interpreter of a nation far more often applauded than understood. While the eleven essays that make up the volume, some of which have already appeared in American magazines and have been reproduced in part in our columns, affect no unity of theme, they may be said, when taken together, to give, as nearly as may be done by an outsider, the *point of view* of the Japanese people, something that few Westerners would be qualified to attempt. "The World as the Japanese See It," Professor Hearn might have called his "studies of hand and soul."

This result is accomplished, not so much by the charming pictures of Japanese cities, Osaka and Kyoto in particular, and the life in them, as by studies of the inner life of the people, their religion and their art. It is, however, in speaking of the external life that the author makes this significant observation: "The Japanese excel all nations in obtaining the maximum of beauty with the minimum of cost; while the most industrially advanced of Western peoples—the practical Americans—have yet only succeeded in obtaining the minimum of beauty with the maximum of cost." And he continues: "Returning now to Western life, I should feel like Thomas-the-Rimer revisiting a world of ugliness and sorrow after seven years of fairyland."

In the essay "About Faces in Japanese Art," Professor Hearn makes this frank and interesting confession:

"It is not an art of which the meaning can be read at a glance; years of study are necessary for a right comprehension of it. I can not pretend that I have mastered the knowledge of its moods and tenses, but I can say truthfully that the faces in the old picture-books and in the cheap prints of to-day, especially those of the illustrated Japanese newspapers, do not seem to me in the least unreal, much less 'absolutely insane.' There was a time when they did appear to me fantastic. Now I find them always interesting, occasionally beautiful. If I am told that no other

European would say so, then I must declare all other Europeans wrong. I feel sure that if these faces seem to most Occidentals either absurd or soulless, it is only because most Occidentals do not understand them; and even if his excellency, the Japanese minister to England, be willing to accept the statement that no Japanese women ever resembled the women of the Japanese picture-books and cheap prints, I must still refuse to do so. Those pictures, I contend, are true, and reflect intelligence, grace, and beauty. I see the women of the Japanese picture-books in every Japanese street. I have beheld in actual life almost every normal type of face to be found in a Japanese picture-book: the child and the girl, the bride and the mother, the matron and the grandparent; poor and rich; charming or commonplace or vulgar. If I am told that trained art critics who have lived in Japan laugh at this assertion, I reply that they can not have lived in Japan long enough, or felt her life intimately enough, or studied her art impartially enough, to qualify themselves to understand even the commonest Japanese drawing."

Further on, the essayist obligingly supplies, in the following paragraphs, a key to the art for which he stands champion:

"Youth is indicated by the absence of all but essential touches, and by the clean smooth curves of the face and neck. Excepting the touches which suggest eyes, nose, and mouth, there are no lines. The curves speak sufficiently of fulness, smoothness, ripeness. For story-illustration it is not necessary to elaborate feature, as the age or condition is indicated by the style of the coiffure and the fashion of the dress. In female figures the absence of eyebrows indicates the wife or widow; a straggling tress signifies grief; troubled thought is shown by an unmistakable pose or gesture. Hair, costume, and attitude are indeed enough to explain almost anything. But the Japanese artist knows how, by means of extremely delicate variations in the direction and position of the half-dozen touches indicating feature, to give some hint of character, whether sympathetic or unsympathetic; and this hint is seldom lost upon a Japanese eye. Again, an almost imperceptible hardening or softening of these touches has moral significance. Still, this is never individual; it is only the hint of a physiognomical law. In the case of immature youth (boy and girl faces) there is merely a general indication of softness and gentleness—the abstract rather than the concrete charm of childhood."

"In the portrayal of maturer types the lines are more numerous and more accentuated—illustrating the fact that character necessarily becomes more marked in middle age, as the facial muscles begin to show. But there is only the suggestion of this change, not any study of individualism."

"In the representation of old age, the Japanese artist gives us all the wrinkles, the hollows, the shrinking of tissues, the 'crow's feet,' the gray hairs, the change in the line of the face following upon loss of the teeth. His old men and women show character. They delight us by a certain worn sweetness of expression, a look of benevolent resignation; or they repel us by an aspect of hardened cunning, avarice, or envy. There are many types of old age; but they are types of human conditions, not of personality."

The tremendous restraint and conservatism of Japanese art Professor Hearn attributes largely to the influence of Buddhism, certain doctrines of which the book tends to make popularly intelligible. Possibly the ordinary conception of Nirvana, for instance, may be made more definite by the following quotation:

"We are told that in the first of these eight stages [the Eight Stages of Deliverance leading to Nirvana] the Buddhist seeker after truth still retains the ideas of form—subjective and objective. In the second stage he loses the subjective idea of form, and views forms as external phenomena only. In the third stage, the sense of the approaching perception of larger truth comes to him. In the fourth stage he passes beyond all ideas of form, ideas of resistance, and ideas of distinction; and there remains to him only the idea of infinite space. In the fifth stage the idea of infinite space vanishes, and the thought comes: *It is all infinite reason.* (Here is the uttermost limit, many might suppose, of pantheistic idealism; but it is only the half-way resting-place on the path which the Buddhist thinker must pursue.) In the sixth stage the thought comes, '*Nothing at all exists.*' In the seventh stage the idea of nothingness itself vanishes. In the

eight stage all sensations and ideas cease to exist. And *after* this comes Nirvana."

But to the Buddhist mind, as Professor Hearn elaborately explains in some fifty pages, Nirvana is more than the mere emptiness it seems to the Occidental critic, in that it offers countless compensations for the sacrifice of personal identity. He says:

"This giving us not only of one life, but of countless lives—not only of one world, but of innumerable worlds—not only of natural, but also of supernatural pleasures—not only of selfhood, but of godhood—is certainly not for the miserable privilege of ceasing to be, but for a privilege infinitely outweighing all that even Paradise can give. Nirvana is no cessation, but an emancipation."

And he concludes: "Reinforced by the teaching of science, the teaching of this more ancient faith is that for thousands of years we have been thinking inside-out and upside-down. The only reality is One; all that we have taken for Substance is only Shadow; the physical is the Unreal; and the outer-man is the ghost."

THE LIFE OF ALFRED TENNYSON.

SECOND ARTICLE.

INTERESTING as the personality of a great poet like Tennyson must be, it is in his poems that the world is chiefly interested; and the more light a memoir casts upon these, and upon the principles of art that have led to their production, the more value it will have. The memoir by Hallam Tennyson is rich in information concerning the circumstances attending the production of Tennyson's poetry, and concerning his opinion of his own work as well as of the work of others. We find, also, many extracts from reviews and from letters showing the opinions formed of his work by others at various stages of his career.

It is worthy of comment that in 1832 Tennyson "was so far persuaded that the English people would never care for his poetry, that, had it not been for the intervention of his friends, he declared it not unlikely that after the death of [Arthur] Hallam [1833] he would not have continued to write." The volume published in 1832, we are told, was considered "partially successful," inasmuch as three hundred copies were sold, and Moxon, the publisher, was eager to publish more by him. After Hallam's death he began to base his poetry more on the "broad and common interests of the time and of universal humanity," and persevered in the perfecting of his art. Hundreds of lines were, as he himself expressed it, "blown up the chimney with his pipe-smoke or were written down and thrown into the fire as not being then perfect enough." In later years "The Brook" was actually rescued from the waste-paper heap.

Here is an interesting little side-light on a passage in "Locksley Hall":

"In 'Locksley Hall' my father annotates the line, 'Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change:' 'When I went by the first train from Liverpool to Manchester (1830). I thought that the wheels ran in a groove. It was a black night and there was such a vast crowd around the train at the station that we could not see the wheels. Then I made this line.' Further: 'Locksley Hall' is an imaginary place (tho the coast is Lincolnshire) and the hero is imaginary."

In 1886, Tennyson wrote as follows about "Locksley Hall":

"Sir, I thank you for the gift of your translation, but I must object and strongly to the statement in your Preface that I am the hero in either poem. I never had a cousin Amy; 'Locksley Hall' is an entirely imaginative edifice. My grandsons are little boys. I am not even white-headed; I never had a gray hair in my head. The whole thing is a dramatic impersonation, but I find in almost all modern criticism this absurd tendency to personalities. Some of my thought may come out into the poem,

but am I therefore the hero? *There is not one touch of biography in it from beginning to end.* Thanking you for your elegant volume,

"I am yours very faithfully,

"TENNYSON."

The idea of the poem came from Sir William Jones's prose translation of the *Moallakát*, the seven Arabic poems hanging up in the temple of Mecca and selected from the work of pre-Mohammedan poets. The finest simile he ever made, Tennyson thought to be that in the passage beginning, "Love took up," etc.

The volume published in 1842 ran to four editions in as many years. A bitter attack being made on Tennyson about this time by Lytton Bulwer, because the former had been placed on the pension list by Peel, called forth the only personal satire the poet ever wrote—"The New Timon and the Poets." This was sent to *Punch*, not by Tennyson himself, who thought afterward that he should never have published it, but by John Forster.

The "Idylls of the King" had been carried in his head as a more or less perfected scheme for more than thirty years before he published the first of them, in 1859. After that he waited for several years before continuing them, because he was afraid he could not keep up to the same high level. "The Holy Grail," when it came, came suddenly, "as if by a breath of inspiration." He feared for years to touch the subject, but when he did take it up finished it in a fortnight. Of the general drift of the "Idylls," he said:

"The whole is the dream of a man coming into practical life and ruined by one sin. Birth is a mystery and death is a mystery, and in the midst lies the tableland of life, and its struggles and performances. It is not the history of one man or of one generation, but of a whole cycle of generations."

As is well known, Tennyson's productiveness lasted almost to the last. His "Crossing the Bar" was written in his eighty-first year. As he began writing poetry at the age of eight and to publish at the age of eighteen, his productive period extended over nearly seventy years. He read his "Crossing the Bar" to his son Hallam the evening it was composed. Hallam said, "That is the crown of your life's work." He answered, "It came in a moment." He explained the "Pilot" as "that Divine and Unseen who is always guiding us." A few days before his death he said to Hallam: "Mind you put 'Crossing the Bar' at the end of all editions of my poems."

Tennyson's opinions about poems and poets, and art in general, are found scattered all through the two volumes of the memoirs. Here is an indication of his preferences in 1835:

"My father also read Keats and Milton; saying that 'Lycidas' was 'a test of any reader's poetic instinct,' and that 'Keats, with his high spiritual vision, would have been, if he had lived, the greatest of us all (tho his blank verse was poor), and that there is something magic and of the innermost soul of the poetry in almost everything which he wrote.' Then perhaps in his weaker moments [after Arthur Hallam's death], he used to think Shakespeare greater in his sonnets than in his plays. But he soon returned to the thought which is indeed the thought of all the world."

Here is another description, by Frederic Locker-Lampson, of Tennyson's views, in 1869:

"We talked of Byron and Wordsworth. 'Of course,' said Tennyson, 'Byron's merits are on the surface. This is not the case with Wordsworth. You must love Wordsworth ere he will seem worthy of your love. As a boy I was an enormous admirer of Byron, so much so that I got a surfeit of him, and now I can not read him as I should like to do. I was fourteen when I heard of his death. It seemed an awful calamity; I remember I rushed out of doors, sat down by myself, shouted aloud, and wrote on the sandstone: "*Byron is dead!*"

"He said that as a boy he had 'delighted in Pope's "Homer,"' but he added, tho 'Pope is a consummate artist, in the lower sense of the term,' he could not now read him. I suppose he meant 'lower' as compared with the supreme power and sublime music of 'Paradise Lost,' about which I have often heard him quote Polixenes in 'The Winter's Tale':

'This is an art
Which does not mend nature, change it
rather, but
The art itself is nature.'

"Tennyson went on to say that there was a great wind of words in a good deal of Shelley, but that as a writer of blank verse he was perhaps the most skilful of the moderns. He said: 'Nobody admires Shelley more than I once did, and I still admire him. I think I like his "Epipsychidion" as much as anything by him.' He said that Keats had a keen physical imagination; if he had been here (at Murren) he would, in one line, have given us a picture of that mountain."

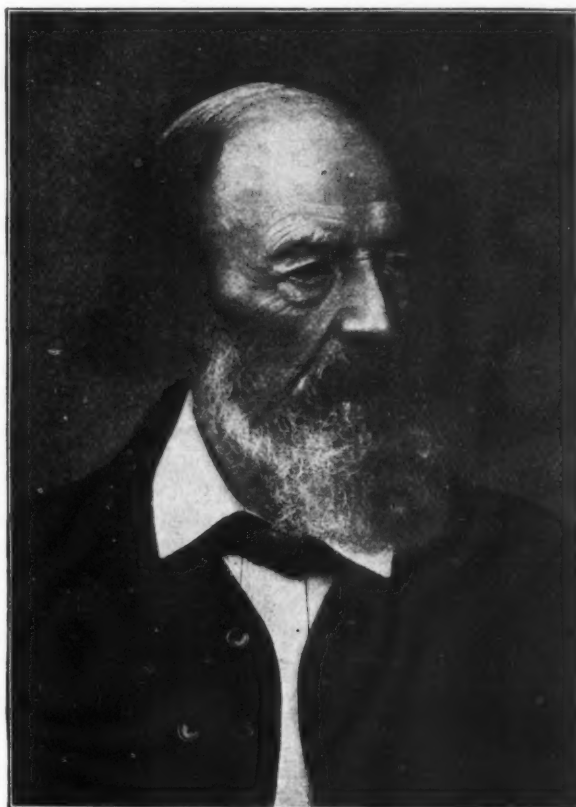
Of Wordsworth, he said at another time, that his "very best is the best in its way that has been sent out by the moderns," and his blank verse is "on the whole the finest since Milton." He agreed with Voltaire that the glory of English literature lies in the fact that "no nation has treated in poetry moral ideas with more energy and depth than the English nation."

On the drama in general and his own dramas in particular we get this:

"He always hoped that the state, or the municipalities, as well as the public schools, would produce our English historical plays, so that they might form part of the Englishman's ordinary educational curriculum. For himself he was aware that he wanted intimate knowledge of the mechanical details necessary for the modern stage; altho in early and middle life he had been a constant playgoer, and would keenly follow the action of the play, criticizing the characterization, incidents, scenic effects, situations, language, and dramatic points. His dramas were written with the intention that actors should edit them for the stage, keeping them at the high poetic level; yet he did not always approve when they omitted those soliloquies and necessary episodes which reveal the character and, so to say, the mental action of the piece; nor did he speak favorably of some of the modern sensational curtains."

Here is an extract from one of his letters to Emily Sellwood, afterward Lady Tennyson:

"I dare not tell how high I rate humor, which is generally most fruitful in the highest and most solemn human spirits. Dante is full of it, Shakespeare, Cervantes, and almost all the greatest



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ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.

have been pregnant with this glorious power. You will find it even in the Gospel of Christ."

And here is another extract from one of Tennyson's letters, in which he pays respects to those critics who are too ready to charge plagiarism:

"I believe the resemblance which you note is just a chance one. Shelley's lines are not familiar to me, tho, of course, if they occur in the 'Prometheus,' I must have read them. I could multiply instances, but I will not bore you, and far indeed am I from asserting that books as well as nature are not, and ought not to be, suggestive to the poet. I am sure that I myself, and many others, find a peculiar charm in those passages of such great masters as Virgil or Milton where they adopt the creation of a bygone poet, and reclothe it, more or less, according to their own fancy. But there is, I fear, more or less, a prosaic set growing up among us, editors of booklets, bookworms, index-hunters, or men of great memories and no imagination, who *impute themselves* to the poet, and so believe that *he* too has no imagination, but is forever poking his nose between the pages of some old volume in order to see what he can appropriate. They will not allow one to say 'Ring the bell' without finding that we have taken it from Sir P. Sidney, or even to use such a simple expression as the ocean 'roars,' without finding out the precise verse in Homer or Horace from which we have plagiarized it (fact!).

"I have known an old fish-wife, who had lost two sons at sea, clench her fist at the advancing tide on a stormy day, and cry out, 'Ay! roar, do! how I hates to see thee show thy white teeth.' Now if I had adopted her exclamation and put it into the mouth of some old woman in one of my poems, I dare say the critics would have thought it original enough, but would most likely have advised me to go to nature for my old woman and not to my own imagination; and indeed it is a strong figure.

"Here is another anecdote about suggestion. When I was about twenty or twenty-one I went on a tour to the Pyrenees. Lying among these mountains before a waterfall that comes down one thousand or twelve hundred feet I sketched it (according to my custom then) in these words:

Slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn.

When I printed this, a critic informed me that 'lawn' was the material used in theaters to imitate a waterfall, and graciously added, 'Mr. T. should not go to the boards of a theater but to nature herself.'

"I think it is a moot point whether, if I had known how that effect was produced on the stage, I should have ventured to publish the line."

Here is a bit from W. E. H. Lecky's reminiscences, which comes in apropos of the new Henley-Henderson edition of Burns:

"In eighteenth-century poetry he especially admired Burns, whom he placed, I think, on almost as high a level as Carlyle did, and his admiration was rather increased than diminished by the skill with which Burns, by a few strokes of genius, immortalized so many of the old songs of Scotland and incorporated great parts of them in his own poetry. 'Burns did for the old songs of Scotland,' he said, 'almost what Shakespeare had done for the English drama that preceded him.'"

Swinburne was called by Tennyson "a reed through which all things blow into music." Byron he thought "not an artist or a thinker, or a creator in the higher sense, but a strong personality: he is endlessly clever, and is now [1883] unduly appreciated." 'Hamlet' he styled "the greatest creation in literature that I know of," and of Shakespeare's plays in general, he said (to Jowett) that "there was one intellectual process of which he could not even entertain an apprehension—that was the plays of Shakespeare." Of Edgar Allan Poe he said: "I know several striking poems by American poets, but I think that Edgar Poe (taking his poetry and prose together) the most original American genius." When asked to write an epitaph of one line for Poe's monument in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, he answered: "How can so strange and so fine a genius, and so sad a life, be expressed and compressed in one line?"

Zola's art Tennyson considered "monstrous" because he did not practise selection. Miss Mary Anderson he considered "the flower of girlhood." To another American, Walt Whitman, he writes cordially, tho we fail to find in the letters or in the memoirs anywhere any expression regarding Whitman's work. Scott, he thought, had the widest range since Shakespeare, and "Old Mortality" he considered Sir Walter's greatest novel. His preferences for contemporary novels are indicated as follows:

"Latterly he read Stevenson and George Meredith with great interest; also Walter Besant, Black, Hardy, Henry James, Marion Crawford, Anstey, Barrie, Blackmore, Conan Doyle, Miss Bradon, Miss Lawless, Ouida, Miss Broughton, Lady Margaret Majendie, Hall Caine, and Shorthouse. He liked Edna Lyall's 'Autobiography of a Slanderer,' and the 'Geier-Wally' by Wilhelmina von Hillern; and often gave his friends 'Surly Tim' to read, for its 'concentrated pathos.' 'Mrs. Oliphant's prolific work,' he would observe, 'is amazing, and she is nearly always worth reading.'"

Speaking of "Clarissa Harlowe," he said:

"I like those great still books, and I wish there were a great novel in hundreds of volumes that I might go on and on; I hate some of your modern novels with numberless characters thrust into the first chapter and nothing but modern society talk; and also those morbid and introspective tales, with their oceans of sham philosophy. To read these last is like wading through glue."

The personal relations between Tennyson and Browning seem to have been of the most cordial kind. In 1873 Tennyson writes acknowledging the receipt, from Browning, of a copy of the latter's "Red Cotton Nightcap Country," and saying: "I . . . feel rather ashamed that I have nothing of my own to send you back, but your muse is prolific as Hecuba, and mine, by the side of her, an old barren cow." He styled Browning, in conversation, as "the greatest trained poet in England." Here is another letter written by Tennyson to Browning, in 1889:

"DEAR MR. BROWNING:

"I thank you with my whole heart and being for your noble and affectionate letter, and with my whole heart and being I return your friendship. To be loved and appreciated by so great and powerful a nature as yours will be a solace to me, and lighten my dark hours during the short time of life that is left to me.

"Ever yours,

"TENNYSON."

Equally warm and appreciative were the letters written by Browning to Tennyson, of which the following is a sample:

"MY DEAR TENNYSON:

"Thank you very much for 'Queen Mary' the gift, and even more for 'Queen Mary' the poem; it is astonishingly fine. Conception, execution, the whole and the parts, I see nowhere the shade of a fault. Thank you once again! I am going to begin it afresh now. What a joy it is that such a poem should be, and be yours!

"All affectionate regards to Mrs. Tennyson from

"Yours ever,

"ROBERT BROWNING."

Many reminiscent and appreciatively critical contributions are made to the memoir by noted men and women who were personal friends of Tennyson. From a number of these we have already quoted. We have space for but one more extract. J. A. Froude, the historian, expresses his opinion of Tennyson's genius as follows:

"I owe to your father the first serious reflections upon life and the nature of it which followed me for more than fifty years. The same voice speaks to me as I come near my own end, from beyond the bar. Of the early poems, 'Love and Death' had the deepest effect upon me. The same thought is in the last lines of the poems which we shall ever have from him.

"Your father in my estimate stands and will stand far away by the side of Shakespeare above all other English poets, with this relative superiority even to Shakespeare, that he speaks the

thoughts and speaks to the perplexities and misgivings of his own age.

"He was born at the fit time before the world had grown inflated with the vanity of progress, and there was still an atmosphere in which such a soul could grow. There will be no such others for many a long age.

"Yours gratefully,

"J. A. FROUDE."

BRET HARTE'S THIRTY-THIRD VOLUME.

THE thirty-third volume bearing Bret Harte's name on its title-page has lately been issued under the title "The Three Partners." It is another story of California life, the scene being laid partly in the mines, partly in the cities. The *London Literary World* devotes the first two pages in its issue of October 8 to copious extracts from the book and to a résumé of the plot, which, however, it remarks, does not hold the reader so much as "the vividness of the character-drawing and the inscrutable charm which is never absent from Mr. Bret Harte's descriptions of life and scenes in the great West."

In the United States comparatively little has been said about the book, and some of that has been couched in severe terms. Thus *The Chap-Book* says that while the book "is not thoroughly uninteresting, it is thoroughly unworthy of its author." The *Springfield Republican* thinks that much of the workmanship is "slovenly in the extreme"; that the theatrical effect is aimed at and probability is recklessly violated. *The Mail and Express* (New York), in the department edited by R. H. Stoddard, has little to say of this particular book, but speaks of its writer as follows:

"Other men may have written as many books as he during the same number of years, but no man whose name occurs to us now nearly so many, nor of the same interest, the same charm, the same vitality, in the same fresh, fluent, finished, sparkling, perfect English. . . . There is that in his characters, as in the characters of Dickens—but to a greater extent than in those of Dickens—the something which compels us to accept them as creatures molded out of the same clay as ourselves, warmed into the same blood, moved by the same impulses, dominated by the same passions, the same joys and sorrows, the same good and evil. They are vital, they are individual, they are enjoyable—very enjoyable in his books, even in his last one, where, like well-graced actors, they mimic life, and hold us captive until the black curtain falls."

We reproduce one of the dramatic scenes in the opening of the book. The three partners have "struck it rich," and have been receiving the congratulations of excited visitors. The visitors have gone, two of the partners are sleeping, the third sits half-dozing, half-dreaming by the fireplace, while the precious pile of gold is lying in the corner of the hut:

"He started. In the flickering firelight the chair was empty. The wind that had swept down the chimney had stirred the ashes with a sound like the passage of a rustling skirt. There was a chill in the air and a smell like that of opened earth. A nervous shiver passed over him. Then he sat upright. There was no mistake; it was no superstitious fancy, but a faint, damp current of air was actually flowing across his feet toward the fireplace. He was about to rise when he stopped suddenly and became motionless.

"He was actively conscious now of a strange sound which had affected him even in the preoccupation of his vision. It was a gentle brushing of some yielding substance like that made by a soft broom on sand, or the sweep of a gown. But to his mountain ears, attuned to every woodland sound, it was not like the gnawing of gopher or squirrels, the scratching of wildcat, nor the hairy rubbing of bear. Nor was it human; the long, deep respirations of his sleeping companions were distinct from that monotonous sound. He could not even tell if it were in the cabin or without. Suddenly his eye fell upon the pile in the corner. The blanket that covered the treasure was actually moving!

"He rose quickly, but silently—alert, self-contained, and men-

acing. For this dreamer, this bereaved man, this scornful philosopher of riches had disappeared with that midnight trespass upon the sacred treasure. The movement of the blanket ceased; the soft, swishing sound recommenced. He drew a glittering bowie-knife from his boot-leg, and in three noiseless strides was beside the pile. There he saw what he fully expected to see—a narrow, horizontal gap between the log walls of the cabin and the adobe floor, slowly widening and deepening by the burrowing of unseen hands from without. The cold, outer air which he had felt before was now plainly flowing into the heated cabin through the opening. The swishing sound recommenced and stopped. Then the four fingers of a hand, palm downward, were cautiously introduced between the bottom log and the denuded floor. Upon that intruding hand the bowie-knife of Demorest descended like a flash of lightning. There was no outcry. Even in that supreme moment Demorest felt a pang of admiration for the stoicism of the unseen trespasser—but the maimed hand was quickly withdrawn, and as quickly Demorest rushed to the door and dashed into the outer darkness.

"For an instant he was dazed and bewildered by the sudden change. But the next moment he saw a dodging, doubling figure running before him, and threw himself upon it. In the shock both men fell, but even in that contact Demorest felt the tangled beard and alcoholic fumes of Whisky Dick, and felt also that the hands which were thrown up against his breast, the palms turned outward with the instinctive movement of a timid, defenseless man, were unstained with soil or blood. With an oath he threw the drunkard from him and dashed to the rear of the cabin. But too late! There, indeed, was the scattered earth, there the widened burrow as it had been excavated apparently by that mutilated hand—but nothing else!"

NOTES.

A NEW accession to the Michelangelo literature is soon to make its appearance. In the archives of the Casa Buonarroti there have been reposing for years eight hundred letters written to the great artist, and by the terms of a will not available for publication. The provisions of the will have at last been set aside and the letters will soon appear.

THE omission of Thomas Moore's name from the roll of poets in the Congressional Library has been commented upon somewhat, and one of the possible reasons advanced is his attack in 1804 on America and Jefferson. This calls forth a letter written by Moore twelve years later and now in possession of Senator Hoar, in which Moore writes as follows:

"This life is just long enough to commit errors in, but too short to allow us time to repair them, and there are few of my errors I regret more sincerely than the rashness I was guilty of in publishing those crude and boyish tirades against the Americans. My sentiments, both with respect to their national and individual character, are much changed since then, and I should blush, as a lover of liberty, if I allowed the hasty prejudice of my youth to blind me now to the bright promise which America affords of a better and happier order of things than the world has ever yet witnessed. If you but continue to be good republicans, as we of Europe seem to be good royalists, the new and the old world need soon have no other distinction than the hemisphere of freedom and the hemisphere of slaves."

Now while Burns is the topic for so much discussion, the following diverse opinions elicited long ago by Aubrey de Vere and printed in the new Tennyson memoir will be read with interest: "Read the exquisite songs of Burns," Tennyson once besought De Vere. "In shape each of them has the perfection of the berry, in light the radiance of the dew-drop: you forget for its sake those stupid things, his serious pieces." On the same day Mr. De Vere met Wordsworth, who praised Burns as a great genius who had brought poetry back to Nature, adding: "Of course, I refer to his serious efforts, such as 'The Cotter's Saturday Night'—those foolish little amatory songs of his one has to forget." This story of contrariety was told by Mr. De Vere that evening to Sir Henry Taylor, whose comment was: "Burns's exquisite songs and Burns's serious efforts are to me alike tedious and disagreeable reading."

THE mood of the Parisian public in dramatic matters has lately undergone a change, according to the Paris correspondent of the *London Athenaeum*. He reports a talk with a young French dramatist as follows:

"The public, our French public, seems to have taken a complete aversion to unsympathetic, bitter, pessimistic pieces—works which are as aimless as they are violent—and to be returning to sentimental and quite simple productions, as epicures to a joint of mutton."

"Are we growing more virtuous? To this question he replied: 'I know nothing about that, but I do know the masses are tired of pieces which are intentionally somber and gloomy [there is a slang word, quite untranslatable, which expresses their quality, *des pièces roses*, they call them]—works on which the theaters have subsisted—more or less badly, no doubt—for some considerable time.'

"The reaction was inevitable," adds the correspondent. "We have too many rogues and sluts on the stage. This evil and, in the main, insipid crew has ended by tiring us out, and we want, if not novelty (novelty is hard to get in this world), at any rate something that shall be something else!"

SCIENCE.

VERIFIED PROPHECIES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY, the well-known British chemist, joint discoverer of argon, in a recent address to the Chemical Section of the British Association, began with the following sentence:

"The subject of my remarks to-day is a new gas. I shall describe to you later its curious properties; but it would be unfair not to put you at once in possession of the knowledge of its most remarkable property—it has not yet been discovered."

In an article commenting on this address, *Electricity* goes on to say:

"Further along he shows that in all probability this hypothetical new gas occurs in exceedingly minute proportions—probably associated with helium or argon—and that in its chemical properties, or rather in its absence of chemical affinity, it so closely resembles helium and argon that it will be impossible to isolate it by any other method than by that of diffusion. He therefore likens the search for the new gas to the search for a needle in a haystack, in which the needle in this case is very small and the haystack is the whole world. But why does he postulate a new gas? Why did Leverrier postulate the presence of another planet in what was then known as extraplanetary space?"

"The astronomer had noticed certain perturbations of the other planetary bodies which could only be accounted for by the presence of an undiscovered planet following an orbit beyond that of Uranus. Leverrier did not see Neptune, but by a *priori* reasoning he knew that it must exist, and was enabled to direct Galle, so that when on September 23, 1846, he pointed his telescope in the direction indicated, hypothesis became reality.

"It is on very similar grounds that Professor Ramsay postulates the existence of a new element, almost hopeless of discovery by reason of its chemical inertness, rarity, and probable absence of any distinguished spectrum; but is this any more hopeless than was the experimental demonstration of the truth of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory of light?"

"Maxwell, by means of purely mathematical induction, foresaw and described what Hertz later was able to verify. Maxwell's was therefore a case of purely a *priori* reasoning. Given certain data, others were bound to follow as a consequence, and altho no one dreamed that it would ever be possible to verify his deductions experimentally, he promulgated his theory with confidence and it was accepted by science."

As analogous verifications of scientific prediction, the writer cites the discovery of the gas helium by observation of a new line in the solar spectrum, and the universal belief in the existence of the luminiferous ether which is known only from scientific deduction. He goes on to say:

"As the result of the work of . . . Mendelief and others, a periodic law of the chemical elements has been formulated, and this law, while still confessedly imperfect, has been in the hands of chemists what mathematics was to Maxwell. It made the existence and the properties of the elements gallium and germanium almost as certain before their physical discovery as it was after their isolation, and it is now made the *crux* by which the genuineness of all so-called newly discovered elements is gaged.

"The science of physics postulates an absolute zero—273° C. below the freezing-point—at which all molecular and chemical action ceases, and at which electrical resistance disappears.

"These predictions came as a *priori* conclusions long before the extreme temperatures now attainable were known. The verification of them by experiment at temperatures closely approaching the absolute zero therefore creates no surprise, and affords merely one more of the already many guide-posts indicating what the science of the future is to be.

"If we believe that the laws of nature are invariable, as science does believe—that nothing is the result of chance or whim—then we must come logically to the a *priori* conclusion that in the future, when we understand these inflexible laws more fully, the

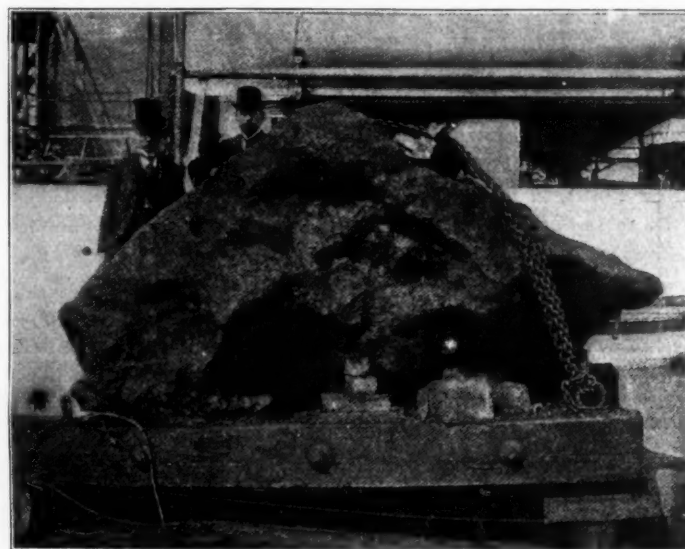
progress of science will no longer be the halting one of tentative work, but will be that surer one of consequences inevitable from antecedent. . . .

"And so if this doctrine be true, and we can not get away from it, the science of the future will be an a *priori* science—one in which all of the unknown quantities may be mathematically predicated from those which are known and with as great a certainty as are the properties of the conic sections to-day predicated by the equations of their curves."

PEARY'S BIG METEORITE.

THE following description of the huge mass of meteoric iron brought back by Lieutenant Peary from his most recent voyage is contributed by Donald W. Parker to *Popular Science News*, November. Says Mr. Parker:

"This monstrous aerolite, as it is believed to be, arrived at New York from Greenland on Lieut. R. E. Peary's steam-bark *Hope*, September 30, and now lies at Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The picture herewith was photographed by me for



PEARY'S MONSTER METEORITE.

this journal, and fortunately happens to show as an adjunct a portrait of the distinguished expert in minerals and gems, Mr. George F. Kunz, who chanced to be examining the meteorite at the time—the taller of the two men in the picture. . . .

"According to Mr. Kunz's measurements of the prize, the exaggerated size reported in the papers is reducible to 8½ feet in length by a few inches over five feet in height and breadth. But this is enormous as compared with any meteorite hitherto discovered. The weight has been estimated at 80 to 100 tons. Like the class of bodies to which it is referred, it consists of iron and some nickel, in metallic alloy. It was discovered by Lieutenant Peary four years since, near Cape York, at the northern end of Baffin's Bay, and this year's expedition was on purpose to bring it. According to the account of one of his sailors, in answer to our questions, it was found embedded in sand, mostly below the surface.

"The doubt thrown upon the celestial origin of this specimen is due to the fact that some fifteen masses of nickeliferous iron were found in 1870 on Disco Island, the largest weighing twenty tons; and as some pieces of similar iron were seen near by bedded in basalt, and perhaps for other reasons, the origin has been generally accepted as terrestrial, notwithstanding the peculiar composition, the development of the Widmannstätten figures under acid, and the hitherto exceeding rarity of any native iron ever discovered on the globe.

"Lieutenant Peary answers that this iron was at a great distance from Disco Island, with quite different geological surroundings. As calculated from maps the distance must be over 300 miles. Moreover, this iron has the peculiar cup-indentations seen

on the surface of meteorites, as the reader will notice in the picture of the New Mexico meteorite in the last August number of this paper. It bears all the characteristics of the irons that are known to have fallen from the heavens, except that those of known recent occurrence are more or less glazed by the heat developed in descent through the atmosphere. But this Cape York specimen may have been corroded by thousands of years in the sea-side sands; it is certainly very rough and rusty.

"Said Lieutenant Peary: 'This particular specimen is composed chiefly of iron, with a percentage of nickel, probably some cobalt, and maybe a trace of copper and tin.' It is a mass of nickel steel. As a matter of fact, the idea of using nickel steel for armor was obtained by its inventor from observation of the extreme toughness of meteorites. But, of course, even if it were practicable to cut up this great meteorite, it would not be done, as its value would to a great extent be destroyed. There is no other specimen in the world to compare with it in size.

"I do not wonder that the ignorant natives of that hyperborean country looked upon the strange object with awe, believing that there was something supernatural about it. They have never thought of damaging it, altho it has been in their power to do so. Truth to tell, I first heard of the meteorite from the Eskimos, who excited my curiosity by telling me of an enormous stone that lay on the coast, having been thrown there by some god."

SAFETY OF ELEVATORS.

THIS subject, which has suddenly become of great popular interest on account of several recent disquieting accidents to passenger-elevators, is discussed by *The American Machinist* (New York) in a leading editorial article. It says:

"We believe that the elevator business is in most competent hands, and that the conditions of service, including safety, are as fully met in our best elevators as in any widely employed contrivance of man. Still, notwithstanding the millions of passengers carried, the occasional maiming, or the still rarer killing, of a human being painfully and pungently assures us that the elevator is not absolutely safe, and leaves it open to suggestion and criticism from all who are interested.

"The accidents which occur should not be smoothed over, or made light of by any specious excuses. It may tend to reassure the passengers to tell them that the accidents seldom occur in regular passenger service. Many more are killed or injured who are in some way out of place or who are doing something improper in connection with the elevator or its appurtenances. So-called freight-elevators are far more dangerous to life and limb than passenger-elevators. The knowledge of these facts does not restore life nor reset broken legs. An accident of the same severity, if preventable, is equally to be guarded against wherever it may occur. Almost invariably, after the fact, the accident is shown to have been preventable.

"There are various classes of elevator accidents, but the most characteristic and most serious, and that which we here have particularly in mind, is the dropping of the cage. Of course, sufficient cable strength is always provided; still, cables will break or let go, and then the safety-devices come into play."

Regarding these devices *The Machinist* suggests that they should be always in action unless released, instead of acting only in an emergency as is now the case. It says:

"The safety-catch is normally inoperative, and is designed to be put in operation by and for the emergency. Why should not these devices be rather normally operative instead of inoperative, so that, so to speak, their permission must first be secured by appropriate action before the elevator moves at all. The safety-catches should be always on, and instantly efficient, except where they are deliberately, purposely, and temporarily released to allow the cage to move.

"The catches, clamps, or brakes which are operated by a centrifugal governor may be theoretically all that could be desired, but in several instances of late they have demonstrated their practical inefficiency by failing to act at all or not until a dangerous drop was accomplished. This may have been due to improper adjustment, but if so there should have been, and there should always be, some means of assurance as to that adjustment.

"The air-cushion at the bottom of the elevator shaft has repeat-

edly demonstrated its value as a saving device, and it would seem that it should be more generally, if not universally, employed. There is to be said for it, besides its efficiency when the emergency occurs, that it is always ready for business, and can scarcely be rendered inoperative, except by deliberate intention.

"As to freight-elevators, it may almost be said that there are none. Men will ride when they can ride, and it is the fact that they do ride. The elevator-runner usually rides in any case, so that practically every elevator is a passenger-elevator. A notice conspicuously posted, warning all persons that they ride at their own risk, may relieve a proprietor of legal responsibility, but it still leaves the moral responsibility intact. It is not easy to see why a freight-elevator should not be required to be made as safe as a passenger-elevator. Certainly, in view of the fatalities which are constantly occurring with factory and storehouse elevators, they are not as safe as they should be.

"The safety-catches usually applied to freight-elevators provide that if the cable breaks close to the carriage the dogs will be thrown out to engage in the racks at the side of the shaft. To demonstrate the reliability of the catches it is quite common to attach the cable temporarily to the carriage by a piece of rope, to haul the carriage, with a good load on it, up to the top of the shaft and cut the rope. Of course the catches work, the carriage does not drop, and the safety of the elevator is assumed. As a matter of fact, the cable has a persistent habit of not letting go in that way. If the cable breaks, as it usually does, much nearer the drum, if the drum gets loose on the shaft, if the teeth break out of a gear, or if something of that kind happens, the carriage may drop at very nearly full speed, while the drag of the cable will still be sufficient to overcome the spring and hold the dogs in. The dogs of this kind will not usually drop into the rack teeth, even if they get a chance to, after the carriage attains a high velocity. This so-called safety-device has been so repeatedly proved to be worthless that it is time something better was employed. When the law requires some safety-device, as it very properly should do, it should not be satisfied with this.

"Elevators kill more people than steam-boilers do, and the practise with them should certainly be not less carefully watched, and the regulations concerning them not less stringent, nor less strictly enforced."

How to Avoid Lightning.—"The other day," says *The Daily Chronicle*, London, "a gentleman who happened to be in the middle of a field was struck by lightning. Most people would have thought his position about the least dangerous in a thunder-storm. The point they have asked themselves, therefore, is, 'What should we do when caught in a thunderstorm?' Campbell Swinton says lightning is most apt to strike projecting objects—for example, a tree. On that principle you ought to keep clear of trees, just as you would keep clear of a hayrick. Similarly, if you are in a flat space, like a farmer's field, you should make yourself as little objective as possible. If everything about is level you yourself become the projective point which may attract the lightning. Therefore, lie down flat on the ground, or, even better, get into a hole. 'A person who took shelter in a hole,' Campbell Swinton continued, 'would be absolutely safe, I should think. Even if the lightning were to strike the ground near by, its power would scatter so much that he would hardly be likely to come to harm. Then, if you are in a house while a thunder-storm is raging, the safest shelter would be found in the cellar—that is, far away from the objective parts of the building. For myself, I am rather skeptical how many folks would care to crawl into a hole or plunge into a cellar. You see, the risk to life and limb in England from lightning is very small indeed—so small that the average man would run it rather than disturb himself.'

"I suppose the idea which you have indicated to me explains the damage that factory chimneys and the chimneys of dwelling-houses occasionally sustain from lightning."

"Just so; they are points of attraction. Not only that, but there must be an additional attraction in the column of warm air which rises from a chimney when a fire is burning beneath it. I once saw a chimney struck by lightning, and smoke had been issuing from it. There were various neighboring chimneys, but, so far as I could make out, none of them was active. The incident occurred while I was sitting in the Wellington Club, and the damaged chimney belonged to a house on the other side of Grosvenor Crescent."

HOW THE CHAMELEON CHANGES COLOR.

MR. C. F. HOLDER, the well-known popular writer on animals and their habits, contributes an article to *The Scientific American* on this subject, of which he has made a special study in the case of an American chameleon (*Anolis principalis*), well known in Florida and other Southern States. Mr. Holder thus describes these little lizards, or rather the particular specimens of them that were his own pets:

"These little creatures were about five inches in length, of a general dark-green hue shading to gray, assimilating the various objects upon which they rested slowly but very decidedly. I arranged several little corrals, one with a white base, another with a gray, another with a green, and changed the occupants about. In ten or fifteen minutes they very materially would adapt themselves to the new tint, tho they never became white, the change then being merely a fading out of all lines, leaving the body a faint gray. At night they became a beautiful green, which may be considered their normal color. The changes made in confinement I am confident were not so rapid as those when the lizards were in their native Florida, where moisture and hot days and nights gave them the exact temperature necessary for their best display.

"There is something mysterious and even uncanny in watching the change of color. When placed upon a green twig the little creature would immediately draw itself out, extend its front and hind legs at full length, and become to all intents a part of the twig or branch, so that it was difficult to distinguish it. Meanwhile the mysterious blush of green was deepening and stealing over its back and sides, making the resemblance still more striking. The natural assumption of one who had given the subject no especial attention might be that the anolis had glanced around, and, perceiving that it was presenting a contrast not favorable to its personal safety, had assumed a color more protective. In other words, that there was some intelligent act associated with the change. When the little creature was blindfolded it assumed the same tint as at night, and did not change when placed upon the most striking colors, showing that the eye was the involuntary medium by which the different tints were obtained. The act of adaptation is perfectly involuntary, or made without the knowledge of the animal, being the effect which certain colors have upon the pigment cells of the animal. At least this is the generally accepted explanation, and the experiments which have been made with blind animals seem to show beyond question that the eye is the medium.

"These peculiar changes, which are so well known in fishes and reptiles, can be understood by glancing at the pigment cells of a frog. The skin is seen to consist of two portions, the cutis and epidermis, the latter apparently being made up of cells. The cutis has large cavities among the nerves, which are commonly filled with pigment and are very sensitive, contracting and expanding in a remarkable way. The pigment cells are called chromatophores, and vary in color in different animals and in the parts of each animal, and may be red, brown, green, yellow, black, or various shades. The color of the chromatophores appears to change during contraction or expansion and constitutes a most complicated and delicate study. Thus, in a little fish (*Gobius Ruthensparri*), Heincke, the German naturalist, while watching its yellow pigment cells, saw them gradually expand and become black.

"These cells are distributed all over the body with more or less regularity, and upon their contraction and expansion depends the prevailing color of the animal. Thus, if the pigment cells or chromatophores expand, the prevailing color will become black and the very light spots in the animal dull. On the other hand, if they contract, a reverse effect obtains. Exactly how these wonderful changes in all animals which adapt themselves to their environment are produced is not known, but it is assumed that certain colors though the medium of the optic nerve produce contraction or expansion, and the result is a protective tint or one which assimilates that upon which the animal is resting. The eye receives the stimulus or impression, which passes from the optic nerve to the sympathetic nerve, so reaching the various series of chromatophores."

THE PROPER SHAPE FOR A GAS-FLAME.

SOME very practical advice is given by *The Gas World* about the most economical shape for gas-flames, or, in other words, how to judge from the shape of a flame whether or not it is consuming the gas to the best advantage. It says:

"Few people realize the relation of the gas-burner to the gas-bill. Close inspection of the accompanying cuts will guide the

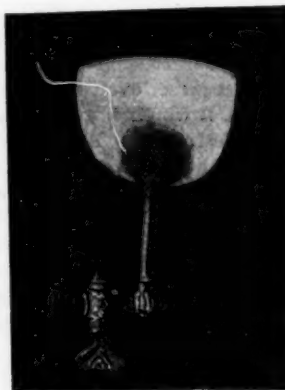


FIG. 1.—THE CORRECT SHAPE.

(Note that the flame does not show "horns" at the base, like those in the succeeding figures.)



FIG. 2.—A FAIR SHAPE.

(Not so good a shape as Fig. 1. The "horns" at the base of the flame show that the gas is turned on a little too full.)

consumer to an economical use of gas, and illustrate the difference in economy between a gas-flame of proper shape and a flame of any of the various wasteful shapes. If the flame is not of the proper shape the result is apt to be smoked and broken globes, unsatisfactory illumination, unnecessarily large gas-bills, and a general complaint of poor gas.

"Several different sizes of burner tips are in common use, and many people believe that a small tip, say a three-foot or a four-foot tip, will burn no more than three or four cubic feet of gas per hour, and this belief leads them to the selection of small tips for their burners. As a matter of fact, however, one of these tips is capable of burning from seven to twelve cubic feet per hour under ordinary conditions, unless the supply of gas is checked by not turning it on full, and consequently the use of small tips does not necessarily mean a small consumption of gas."

Referring to the illustrations, the writer tells us that gas at \$1.60 burned as in Fig. 2 costs as much as gas at \$1.82 when burned

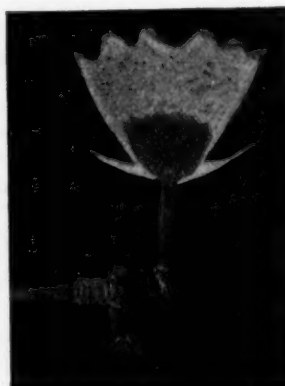


FIG. 3.—A BAD SHAPE.

(Note that the "horns" at the base of the flame are longer than in Fig. 2, again showing that the gas is turned on too full.)

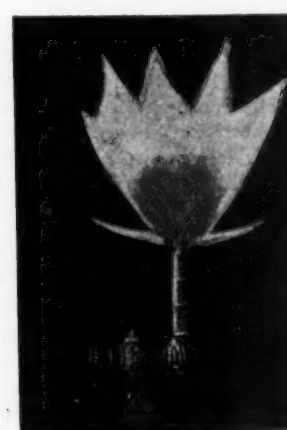


FIG. 4.—A VERY BAD SHAPE.

as in Fig. 1, the light in both cases being 24 candle-power. Figs. 3 and 4 correspond respectively, in like manner, to gas at \$2.40 and \$2.56. The tips are of different sizes, but the flow is adjusted in all these cases to give the same light. Says the writer:

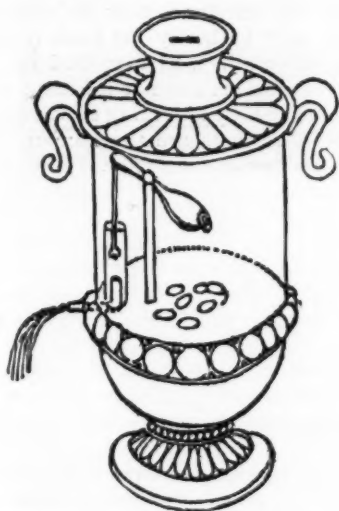
"In the cases of Figs. 2, 3, and 4, if the gas is turned down until the flame is the same shape as Fig. 1, the gas will be burned economically, but the amount of light will be reduced. The

moral to be drawn from these comparisons is: Turn down the gas until the shape of the flame is like Fig. 1; if this does not give you light enough, do not turn on more gas, but call or send to the gas-office for a supply of larger-sized tips. After one of these has been put on, you should always adjust the shape of the flame to look like Fig. 1. You will save money by doing so.

"If the flames from your burners do not look like Fig. 1, do not blame the gas company for poor gas and high bills."

A SLOT-MACHINE TWENTY CENTURIES AGO.

THE mechanical devices of Hero of Alexandria furnish many examples of the germs of modern inventions, from the steam-engine down, so much so that they seem to be a never-failing source of wonder to those in search of mechanical curiosities.



SLOT MACHINE, 2,000 YEARS OLD.

ties. The latest modern device to be unearthed from among them is the slot-machine. *The Daily Mail*, London, gives the accompanying sketch of what certainly embodies the principle of the modern "nickel-in-the-slot" weighing or vending-machines, altho it is 2,000 years old. We quote an abstract from *Merck's Report*, as follows:

"If any one were inclined to throw a doubt upon that oft-quoted dictum of King Solomon to the effect that 'there is nothing new under the sun,' he would probably feel bound to make an exception in the case of the penny-in-the-slot machine.

"There is good evidence, however, that a coin-actuated machine was invented, if not actually in use, more than 2,000 years ago. Here is a correct picture of the machine itself, which is copied from that which appears in the book on 'Pneumatics,' which was written by Hero of Alexandria, 150 B.C.

"The machine is described as a 'sacrificial vessel, which flows only when money is introduced,' and the manner in which this result is brought about can be readily understood by reference to the drawing. A coin dropped into the slit at the top of the vase depresses a lever, which has at its end a broad plate upon which the coin momentarily rests. At the other end this lever raises a plug from the mouth of a pipe, causing any liquid with which the vase may be charged to flow out at the side.

"Whether the vase was filled with holy water or what part it took in the religious ceremonial of the time can not be gathered from Hero's book. There is simply the drawing and description of the apparatus, which, as will be seen, is a penny-in-the-slot device pure and simple. And, curiously enough, the dispensing of liquids by slot-machines is one of the very latest adaptations of the inventions.

Wireless Telegraphy Again.—The *London Times*, as quoted by *Science*, reports that the experiments in wireless telegraphy which are being made near Dover by the post-office authorities are being continued, and have reached an interesting stage. "They are continued daily with varying results, according to atmospheric conditions. Mr. Preece, the chief of the telegraph department, altho he does not personally conduct the experiments, goes down occasionally to witness them and compare results, and advise as to future operations. The authorities are endeavoring to obtain as satisfactory results as those achieved by Marconi, but up to the present time they do not appear to have been so successful. The receiving apparatus is sent out every morning on a trolley, so that it can be transferred to different parts of the

country to be experimented with. Strict secrecy is maintained in regard to the instruments, and when the experiments are concluded at the end of the day the apparatus is brought back to Fort Burgoyne and carefully guarded. The experiments are now being made within a radius of three miles of the fort. Hitherto they have been confined to two miles with the most successful results, messages being freely and distinctly transmitted. At the three miles' radius, it is stated, the results are not nearly so satisfactory. In order to transmit to a greater distance the height of the vertical wire has to be increased. As the pole at Fort Burgoyne is already a considerable height, the use of the flying-kite has been resorted to in order to test at still greater heights. The kite is composed of thin copper, a wire running from the tail to the transmitter."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"DURING the course of a lecture at Montevideo, on October 15," says *Science*, "Dr. Sanarelli stated that the serum he has obtained from the animals with which he has been experimenting is effective against yellow fever, and that it will very probably cure yellow fever in human beings."

"ON the approach of a thunder-storm French peasants often make up a very smoky fire," says *Industries and Iron*, "in the belief that safety from lightning is thus assured. By some this is deemed a superstition, but Schuster shows that the custom is based on reason, inasmuch as the smoke acts as a good conductor for carrying away the electricity slowly and safely. He points out that in 1,000 cases of damage by lightning 6.3 churches and 8.5 mills have been struck, whilst the number of factory chimneys has only been 0.3."

"WHAT is said to be the largest sawmill in the world is operated by electricity at Port Blakely, Wash.," says *The Electrical Review*. "The whole plant is lighted by electricity, and at present the mill is running night and day, with three shifts of men for the twenty-four hours. Electricity is also used for motive power in the planing and finishing departments and in the blacksmith and pattern shops. Their lathes, planes, moldings, and pattern workings are so complete that they are enabled to supply any portion of disabled machinery at short notice, and last year furnished fifty tons of castings for their own repairs. The company also owns and runs a grist-mill for a supply of the logging-camps, a hotel for visitors, a hall for public meetings and church purposes, and a town of some two hundred houses."

"A NOVEL method of illuminating the new Low Library at Columbia University is being tried experimentally," says *Electricity*. "The idea is to gain the advantage of diffusion from a large surface centrally located, and at the same time to be realistic. The plan being tried is as follows: Suspended in the center of the great hall is a large hollow globe seven feet in diameter and painted a dull white. This is not a receptacle of the light, intended to diffuse the rays by transmission, but is opaque and intended to diffuse the rays by reflection. Upon this sphere are directed the concentrated beams of light from eight hidden arc-lamps located at intervals along the gallery pilasters. The moonlight effect is heightened by the background of blue which constitutes the ceiling, and the effect is described as fine in the extreme."

"WE have frequently heard," says *Industries and Iron*, "of the impending supersession of the chain in bicycle construction which would occasion something like a revolution in this important industry. A number of tests carried out under the supervision of Professor Carpenter at Cornell University do not, however, point to the probability of any general change in this direction taking place. The conclusion which has been arrived at is that no form of gearing can possibly equal the best chain for efficiency and durability. As a result of tests of chains which had been in severe use, it was found that friction varied from 2 to 5 per cent. The friction of a complete wheel was tested under working conditions in several instances, and was found to vary from 5 to 40 per cent. of the power applied. For high-class wheels the value ranged from 5 to 8 per cent. Tests were also made of bevel and other gears, but in every instance the chain gearing was found more efficient than any other form. A feature in the chain-gear bicycle which gives it an advantage over other forms lies in the fact that the friction in the former is practically constant at all loads, while in bevel gearing, for instance, the friction increases with the load."

OUR present time-system of dividing the day into two sections of twelve hours each is regarded by *The American Machinist* as absurd. It says: "If we had our two-foot rule divided into two parts, had each part numbered from one to twelve, and called the first part A.X. and the last part P.X. we would probably think no more of it than we now do of the double numbering of the hours of the day. We would probably call a 23-inch ring 11 P.X. inches and imagine it the simplest thing in the world, and call any one who proposed numbering up to 24 and dropping the A.X. and P.X. a first-class crank. But after we had made a few mistakes due to getting the A.X. and P.X. mixed, and the boss threatened to fire us for spoiling so much work, we might feel more reconciled toward the crank and want to try the continuous numbering, dropping the A.X. and P.X. by the way-side. This is evidently the case with the railway and postal officials of little Belgium, for they have adopted the 24-hour time-system for railway, telegraph, and postal work, making two countries which have fallen into line—Italy being the first. It is not compulsory in either country, but is adopted to simplify railway time-tables, and for convenience generally. It clearly does away with mistakes in A.M. and P.M., and is the rational method, which seems likely to be adopted generally when time has rolled a few more centuries—if not before."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SCRIPTURES—A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

ONE of the interesting problems in the ups and downs of the theological discussions of the day is to determine exactly what attitude conservative men must assume toward the biblical criticism of the day. Just to what extent conservatives in the Church of Germany, the storm-center of debate, have been influenced by this criticism and have modified their traditional views, appears in an instructive way from the recently published address of a leading representative of this school, Professor Kirn, of Leipsic, the successor of the veteran Luthardt and the occupant of one of the most influential dogmatical chairs in the Fatherland. The address, originally delivered by special invitation to a pastoral conference in Württemberg, is entitled "Die Autorität der heiligen Schrift für das christliche Leben und Erkennen" ("The Authority of the Holy Scriptures for Christian Life and Thought"). The author has himself formulated his leading thoughts as follows:

- (1) The authority of the Scriptures is not based upon any fixed theory concerning their origin or inspiration, but upon the power which Christian faith experiences through them.
- (2) The authority of the Scriptures is fundamentally the authority of Jesus Christ, of whom the Scriptures testify, and this authority can be attributed to each portion of the Scriptures to the same degree in which it makes Jesus Christ knowable to faith.
- (3) God's revelation of His salvation as an historical development must be understood historically as well as from a purely religious point of view. The latter is not recognized by historical-critical empiricism, the former by unhistorical supernaturalism.
- (4) The Holy Scriptures are a means of grace through which God's spirit awakens faith, and also the source of knowledge from which we learn the true form of divine revelation and of Christian life.
- (5) The practical and ascetic use of the Scriptures is independent of the questions of criticism, since every statement of Scriptures that conforms to the divine revelation is thereby already accredited as a religious truth.
- (6) It is also the duty of theology, through the processes of historical research, to attain to a fuller knowledge of the divine revelation contained in the Scriptures.
- (7) Over against the ups and downs of historical criticism an independent criticism is needed, and as much as possible we must make haste slowly in this work. The really positive results of criticism can not endanger faith, but only strengthen faith's conception of divine thought.
- (8) The Old-Testament Scriptures must be interpreted in the light of the New-Testament fulfilment, in order to become a legitimate part of Christian thought and teaching.
- (9) Every doctrinal teaching must be contained, so far as its material contents are concerned, in the Scriptures; but the formula of the dogma may be dependent on a specific system.

In the development of these fundamental thoughts Professor Kirn unfolds in substance this line of argument:

Many friends of the Bible are of the opinion that the authority of the Scriptures can be maintained only by claiming that they are a purely divine book. Therefore all criticism is condemned as contrary to the faith. There is a legitimate principle at the basis of this view, namely, the necessity of an undoubted authority as a foundation for faith. It would prove fatal to all edification from the Scriptures if, in using a portion fit for this purpose, the question would first have to be answered whether it had stood the test of criticism or not. The historical conception of the Bible can be brought into harmony with the needs of the church only when the authority of the Scriptures remains unassailed. The orthodox idea of the Scriptures ascribes to God an agency in the production of the sacred writings which it has not pleased Him to assume. The biblical writers report the deeds of God in accordance with their human knowledge. They are well aware that their knowledge does not attain to the greatness of the deeds.

The orthodox view overlooks the differences of time, of stage of development in revelations, of the individuality of the writers, of the types and kinds of literature.

But this conception is not in harmony with the actual conduct of faith. The immediate sentiment of religious needs always leads up directly to the highest thoughts of the Scriptures that teach the forgiveness of sins and redemption through Christ. If every word in the Scriptures originated in the same immediate way in the mind of God, then every word would be equally edifying. He who knows his Bible not by experience only but also by careful study, knows well how to distinguish between the religious contents of different passages. The doctrine of verbal inspiration did not originate in the close study of the Scriptures. In general, the faith in the Word offers its own guaranty and surety. Only when men began to read the Scriptures for the purpose of finding in them passages for the needs of dogmatics and polemics was the desire awakened for a doctrine concerning the origin of the Scriptures. As a result, the Scriptures themselves became an object of faith.

In what sense, however, are the Scriptures now authority for faith and life? In reality, the only authority for faith is God. This authority becomes a practical reality wherever God reveals Himself. But the Scriptures themselves are not identical with revelation. God has revealed Himself by unfolding His thoughts through historical deeds. The Scriptures are the human testimonials of this revelation, the medium of revelation. The biblical evidences of God's revelation awaken faith. On these is faith dependent. Without a foundation in these deeds of God there can be no faith. These deeds of God are indeed all along one line, but are not on the same height. The highest of all is Christ, and He is the central and fundamental authority in the Scriptures. Whatever He reveals to us concerning the Father and Himself, this is absolute authority.

But divine revelation has subordinate stages. With Christ are connected the prophets and the Apostles. And yet this is all human testimony. The Apostles are not free from traditional errors and prejudices. The Scriptures are by no means characterized by a pedantic accuracy. With what freedom Paul cites his quotations! But the chief thing, Christ's testimony, does not suffer thereby. Christ is the embodiment of the authority of God appearing in history.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MACHIAVELLI IN RELIGION.

RECENT essays on Machiavelli have inspired the editor of the *Buddhist*, Colombo, with a remarkable article. Assuming with the majority of the opponents of this much-demonstrated Italian statesman that the Machiavellian doctrine "admits circumstances under which it is right for a prince to be a scoundrel," the writer claims that many religious propagandists claim for themselves the privilege which Machiavelli conceded to princes only. He believes that such men are to be found in all religious denominations, and he utters a word of warning to a Buddhist missionary who has gone forth to proselytize in America. We quote as follows:

"The very people of the present day who should rise in a mass to protest against these doctrines are imbibing them themselves and adopting them in their spheres of work.

"We mean the religious and charitable workers.

"To convert a few thousands to Christianity in Africa, a missionary will go all the way to bribe a chief or reduce him to a state of beggary and make him powerless. In India thousands of famine-stricken people are converted by bribing them with morsels of food. Even in Ceylon at one time a missionary never thought much of offering worldly inducements to those embracing the religion of Christ.

"Are the Buddhists free from this? History teaches that they have been free so far, but some of them have lately taken to it. Look at the images of Vishnu and other Hindu deities met with in Buddhist temples in the island. These images were, it is believed, introduced to attract Hindus to Buddhist temples. Even our good friend Dharmapala has been talking of a Buddhist temple in New York in which he will give a niche to the image of Christ. We hope for the good name of Buddhism and of friend

Dharmapala that the report is not true, that he will never stoop to such a Machiavellian subterfuge in the interest of our religion. Westerners, as we have said, follow the Italian's doctrines in the matter of politics, and they think nothing of adopting them in the spread of religions. By long usage they have become blunted to the finer sense of morality involved in such actions.

"Even our Hindu friends have begun to believe in this doctrine, which they have undoubtedly borrowed from the West. Witness the article in the *Kesari* by Mr. Tilak. He defends Sivaji's assassination of a Mohammedan prince as justifiable."

LIMITATIONS OF PAPAL AUTHORITY.

CAN the Pope, by virtue of his power as Sovereign Pontiff, govern the political acts of American Catholics? The question is brought up again and again in succeeding elections, and reappeared as usual in the late city election in New York. An anonymous circular, purporting to be published by the Civic



ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Interrogations Publishing Company, was issued several months ago, the importance of which consists chiefly in this, that it has brought forth from Archbishop Corrigan a reply which was published simultaneously in a number of Catholic journals last month. We reproduce a portion of this reply as it appears in *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore), and which has a special interest coming so soon after the efforts of Catholic prelates in Canada to dictate to Catholic voters in a recent Dominion election affecting the status of the church in Manitoba. The reply was embodied in a pastoral letter dated October 15. The Archbishop says:

"I avail of this occasion to allude to some misapprehensions or misrepresentations regarding the office of the Sovereign Pontiff, which are continually repeated to our discredit, in periods of passing excitement, or on the eve of popular elections. In this way circulars have recently been insidiously distributed containing wild statements, such as the following: 'Politico-ecclesiasticism, with its sweeping claims over the morals of men, reaching every rational or intentional act, including the act of voting, . . . must not be allowed to undermine the great republic, whose perpetuity depends upon individual sovereignty.'"

"This modest sentence contains the three following propositions:

"1. The Catholic Church, as focused in its infallible head, extends its sweeping claims over every human act, including the act of voting.

"2. The Catholic Church is a danger to the republic.

"3. The perpetuity of our free institutions depends on individual sovereignty.

"In view of the first proposition, it will not be without interest to recall what the church really teaches regarding papal infallibility. Nothing can be clearer than the definition of the Vatican Council. 'The Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*, that is to say, when in the exercise of his office of pastor and teacher of all Christians he, in virtue of his supreme authority, defines that a doctrine on faith and morals is to be held by the whole church, by the assistance of God, promised to him in the person of blessed Peter, has that infallibility with which it was the will of our divine Redeemer that His church should be furnished in defining a doctrine on faith and morals, and that, therefore, these definitions of the Roman Pontiff, of themselves and not through the consent of the church, are irreformable.'

"According to this decree, the Pope is infallible when he speaks *ex cathedra*; that is, when he exercises his office of universal teacher defining some point of faith or morals, to be held by the whole church. The privilege of infallibility is restricted, therefore, to an act of teaching; it does not extend to an act of government, nor even to an act of teaching, if performed by the Pontiff as a private teacher. Should he order Catholics to vote a particular ballot, his action, by its very nature, as a mere act of authority, would not be shielded by the mantle of infallibility. Again, should he, by any possibility, direct Catholics to support, for instance, one or the other of the several candidates now in the field for mayoralty of the Greater New York, his action would evidently not be an act of teaching regarding 'faith and morals'; much less an act intended to bind the universal church. Faith and morals are the object of the church's teaching office, not science, or history, or politics.

"The Catholic hierarchy has now been established in this country over a hundred years. In all that period can a single syllable be adduced emanating from the Roman Pontiff for the purpose of directing our ballots? In these hundred years has a single pontifical utterance *ex cathedra* been made bearing in the remotest degree on the question of our politics? If such a fact has never existed during our entire history, is it not a little silly 'to fear where there is no fear'? Is there anything more supremely ridiculous than the bugaboo that the Pope or the church is reaching out to control 'every rational or intentional act, including the casting of a ballot'?"

The rest of the reply is couched in more general terms, and consists of a strenuous denial that the Catholic Church is a menace to the republic and that it interferes with the exercise of individual liberty.

A CONFLICT IN THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

CONSIDERABLE newspaper notoriety has been given to the case of Dr. Joseph Schroeder, a member of the faculty of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., against whom charges have been preferred by other members of the faculty, and who has, according to report, been forced to resign. We find next to nothing about the matter in the latest issues of the press of the Catholic Church, but an editorial in *The Independent*, usually the best-posted paper in the country on church matters in general, presents a lucid statement of the difficulty.

According to this statement, Dr. Schroeder, a German, was invited to fill the chair of dogmatic theology, knowing nothing of America and being entirely out of sympathy with American Catholicism. He became at once the champion of the so-called *refractaire* German party that has been fighting against the use of the English language in worship and church government. He is credited, also, with the maneuvering that led to the removal of Bishop Keane, the first rector of the University. We quote from *The Independent* in continuation of its statement:

"But Bishop Keane was called to Rome and made a titular archbishop and consultor; and he returned to this country sev-

eral months ago and has had the right to speak as a representative of the Holy See. At the meeting of the directors last week, who include the American archbishops, six bishops, and several monsignors, he was able to speak with positiveness as to the sympathy of the Pope with the general management of the University. Indeed two days before, on the occasion of the inauguration of his successor, Mgr. Conaty, Archbishop Keane said:

"This is the Catholic University of America. It is truly and intensely Catholic and absolutely American. Its American character has been approved by the Holy Father, and he desires that it shall continue so.

"After the University had been working six years certain whispered attacks were made against its Americanism. Pope Leo XIII. replied to these charges by the splendid approbation he pronounced on faculty, administration, and students when the philosophic school was opened. A year ago these whispers and insinuations began again. After I was called to Rome the Holy Father sent for me and told me: 'I have ascertained that the attacks made on the University and its American character are all deliberately false. These men who proclaim that they are following my policy and at the same time attacking my plans, as in the instance of the Catholic University, are not approved by me. They are my worst enemies. They are *refractaires* and nothing more. You are commissioned so to inform the American prelates.'

"I may therefore assure you that no body of men nor any theologian, no intellectual despot nor any so-called leader of any faction, shall be allowed to destroy this University in its most useful purpose, that of fostering true Catholicism and manly Americanism."

This was understood to be a direct attack upon Dr. Schroeder, and it will be observed that he made use of the word *refractaires*, which has been applied by Archbishop Ireland to the party which Dr. Schroeder represents.

"Understanding what would be the nature of the attack upon him, Dr. Schroeder had spent the summer in Rome, bringing every influence possible to bear for his retention. That is, he was there while Archbishop Keane was in this country; and he returned in time for the meeting of the directors. There were definite charges brought against him; and, if we can accept the reports, they accused him of being hostile to the other professors, so that no personal relations could be maintained with him; that he has used his position to advise the withholding of donations for the University; that he has impugned the purpose and intention of the decree of the Propaganda, issued last April, which favored the use of the English language in the parochial schools; that he has neglected his class duties, giving his time to building up a faction; and that he has created scandal by publicly patronizing the saloons in Washington.

"The action of the directors was a complete defeat for Dr. Schroeder, broken only by his producing a cable despatch which he had secured from Rome, stating that it was not the desire of the Pope that he should be removed. Nevertheless, after a long discussion it was decided, with but a single dissenting vote, that it was desirable that his connection with the institution should cease. But, in view of the cable dispatch, the final decision was left to the Pope, and the following official statement was made:

"The board was notified that Mgr. Schroeder intended to send his resignation during his last stay in Germany, that he did not do so on account of an advice received from the Holy Father. The board, therefore, leaves the final decision to the Holy Father himself, and expresses its regrets over the many charges made against Mgr. Schroeder in this connection."

It is said that Bishop Horstmann, who acted as Dr. Schroeder's counsel before the directors, withdrew from his defense, having been satisfied by the evidence presented. It is certainly remarkable that such action should be taken, notwithstanding the cablegram received from Cardinal Rampolla. It shows how determined the directors were that a change should be made; and it is noticeable that not even Archbishop Corrigan was able in the end to support Dr. Schroeder.

"A specially interesting matter in the charges brought against Dr. Schroeder appears in the accusation that he frequents saloons. As a German, with German habits, he claims the right to drink where he pleases; but in the decree of the last Baltimore council there appears the following prohibition:

"In order to remove from the clergy the occasion for disgrace, such as is generally connected with saloons and taverns, we entirely forbid them to visit and patronize them except when it may be necessary in travel."

"It is interesting that in the same week we have the directors of the Catholic University at Washington and the Presbyterian synod of New Jersey discussing breaches of public decency by distinguished clergymen in supporting saloons.

"The action taken by the directors may be regarded as of no little importance in current ecclesiastical history. It shows that

the liberal element in the church is not crushed, but that it is strong, if not dominant. It makes it probable that the Holy See will not reverse its expressions of sympathy with the purposes of the liberal party to give the Catholic Church in America a modern and American dress. No sooner had the directors concluded their meeting than Archbishop Keane sailed for Rome, and we may fully expect that their action will be approved by the Holy Father."

In *The Pilot* (Catholic, Boston) of November 6 appears this reference to the case of Dr. Schroeder (the only reference we have so far discovered in the Catholic press) in the Washington correspondence of that journal:

"The event of the meeting [annual meeting of directors of the University] was the removal of the professor of dogmatic theology from his chair in the University. The details of the action of the board have been given to the public through the press, more or less correctly. Your correspondent has less information to give on this matter than the reporters of the Washington dailies. But this much may be said, and should be emphasized, that the motive underlying the action of the directors in this case, and in every similar case, was not race prejudice, nor language prejudice, nor any other prejudice, but simply and solely the welfare and prosperity of the Catholic University. And, furthermore, I know and can state without fear of contradiction, that the thought of vindicating Archbishop Keane, by the removal of his opponent from the University, never for an instant entered the minds of the authorities in this connection. I refer to these things, because they are alleged in the press, and because the friends of the University should be correctly informed, in order promptly to give such falsehoods an unqualified denial."

THE MYSTICS OF PERSIA.

THE seed of Sùffism, say the more imaginative of the Moslems, was sown in the time of Adam, the calif or successor of God Himself; it germed in the time of Noah, budded in that of Abraham, developed in that of Moses, bore fruit in that of Jesus, and produced pure wine in the time of Mohammed. This Sùffism, or mystic philosophy, has permeated every region of religious thought in Persia, and exists in more or less modified form throughout India. What it means and through what training its disciples must go, are described by J. Herbert Parsons in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (September). "Every Sùfi," we are told, "is an optimist, denying the reality of evil. Birth and death, vice and virtue, love and crime, all opposites, are equally manifestations of God." The philosophy is, however, pure mysticism, containing no doctrines of a definite and intelligible nature. It is a state of mind rather than a code of doctrine, and this is how the state of mind is produced:

"In the search for truth [in which all Sùfis are supposed to be absorbed] there are four stages, through which all must pass before they can attain perfect union with God. The first is called Shari'at, in which the disciple must live in obedience to the law and usages of the established faith. These are considered to be necessary as a preliminary education in molding the novice, teaching him obedience, and rendering him amenable to the commands of the sheikh. As the ultimate effects of the creed are subversive of all dogmatic religion, this is a diplomatic step, which neither shocks the young and eager inquirer after truth, nor brings the whole mass into violent collision with existing creeds.

"The second stage is called Tariakt, or the Road. Only then does the novice actually enter the pale of Sùffism. He is now the slave of his chosen sheikh or teacher. He may throw aside all participation in ceremonial or practical religion, giving himself up entirely to spiritual worship. This is only possible for one endowed with great piety, for the mind, unassisted by outward observances, is weak until it has been trained by long years of mental devotion, and perpetual pondering upon the divine nature:

Do not undertake this journey without the guidance of Elias:
It is a dark way; beware of the danger of straying from it.

"The third stage is called Ma'rifat, or Pure Knowledge. The disciple has now subdued his carnal affections. He is equal to the angels, and all his actions are inspired by God.

"The fourth stage, at which few indeed are destined to arrive, is that of Hakikat, the Truth. In it the devotee has reached complete union with God. He can say, 'I am Truth,' 'I am God.'

"The preparation for the third stage requires a long and terrible probation. The disciple must be a holy murid, who, by devotion and abstraction, 'the acts of the soul,' has rendered unnecessary the ceremonial rites or 'deeds of the body.' He commences by a long fast, which should continue at least forty days. During this time he remains in solitude and perpetual contemplation, receiving only such sustenance as is absolutely necessary for mere life. He occupies himself by repeating the ninety-nine names of God many thousand times, and meditating upon the Profession of Faith.

"The emaciated anchorite has still many years of trial to endure. He may become a mendicant and wander over the face of the earth, living upon alms, or he may retire from the world and live as a hermit, occasionally seeing his master or halifa."

As it is an unpardonable sin for a Súfí to reveal the tenets of his cult, or religion, he hides them under various poetic forms and symbols. The greatest poets of Persia were Súfís, and their symbols are generally of an erotic nature, in which the lover represents the holy disciple, the mistress the creator, the tavern the hermit's cell, the cup-bearer the sheikh or teacher, the wine devotion, sleep the contemplation of God, drunkenness religious ecstasy. Which fact may, perhaps, modify our conception of some of the bacchanalian wishes expressed in Omar Khayyam's verses.

THE DRIFT OF METHODISM.

BISHOP D. A. GOODSSELL, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been "expatriated," as he puts it, for nearly two years by the order of his church. Which means, we presume, that he has been assigned to the inspection of Methodist missions in foreign lands. Three thousand miles from America, under the shadow of St. Peter's, at Rome, he becomes reflective over the tendencies of American Methodism, and sends the results of his reflection to *The Methodist Review* (September).

From a doctrinal point of view, Bishop Goodsell thinks no change or controversy is in sight. Higher criticism is not sapping the faith of his church in the Holy Scriptures, nor, on the other hand, has she so hopelessly committed herself against scientific truth or to any one doctrine of inspiration as to burden the conscience with reservations. But no one can keep his ear close to the voices of the church without hearing two movements in opposite directions. He proceeds to describe and comment upon them as follows:

"One is toward the modification, if not destruction, of all which indicates our descent from the Church of England; the other seeks to assimilate our worship and the plan of our episcopal supervision to that from which our fathers came out. For a moment let us recall our history. We receive from that church our Articles of Religion, our ritual, our ministerial orders and office; and from her Arminian divines our theology. But we are not the heirs of her spirit. Of this the Protestant Episcopal Church is the sole American possessor. Our mother has changed as she has aged, and has grown more narrow, more exclusive, if not more aristocratic. She has more tenderness for the Roman and Greek communions than for the Protestant churches. All this approach to Rome in spirit and ritual is rewarded by the bull which declares that her bishops are no bishops, and her orders utterly void and worthless. She will remain so much in the control of a generation trained in Tractarian ideas that no change will be immediately visible. The next generation will assuredly be broader. It will perceive that the unity of Christendom is impossible until the claims of the Roman Church are humbled and she be reduced, by combat of her errors, to a less pretentious place. This is a large task, but its successful accomplishment is as inevitable as the growth of science, the substitution of radical

faith for superstition, and greater freedom in free countries for the Roman Church itself.

"There is, therefore, no reason why we should accelerate a drift, if it existed, toward the Anglican Church, so far as her present teaching and spirit go. Tho she is doing better philanthropic work than before, she is not doing her spiritual work on a truer basis. Like Rome, she teaches dependence upon priestly functions and priestly sacrifice, diminishing her past teachings as to the priesthood of all believers. She is in the Judaistic stage of sacerdotalism and legalism. When she abolishes all intercession between the soul and God, other than that of the compassionate grace of God manifested in Jesus Christ, and reduces ceremonial, in symbolism and obligation, to the orderly, decent, and excellent expression of the church's life and aspiration; when she sees that her true place is in the lead of Protestant forces against Roman error, it will be time enough for us to come into larger sympathy with the mother who, always unkind to her strongest child, now declares it to be illegitimate."

But, Bishop Goodsell continues, the case is different with regard to the enrichment of the church's mode of worship and possibly with regard to the localization of the episcopate. Toward these, decided advance has been made of late. Three items in the English service have been formally placed in the order of worship, namely, the recitation of the Apostles' Creed, the responsive reading of the Psalms, and the *Gloria Patri* thereafter. The use of these is now directed by the supreme body of the church, and the bishop thinks that the time is near when additional liturgical elements should be allowed to such congregations as desire them.

As for the plan to have the committee on episcopacy of the General Conference localize the bishops, it had a large following in the last General Conference, and while Bishop Goodsell thinks there are fatal objections to such a course in the cases of bishops who have, under past conditions, reached a final course of residence, there are no fatal objections to such a course in the cases of bishops yet to be chosen. Certain it is, however, he adds, that the greater the localization of the bishops the less the dignity and authority of the presiding elders.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE third Sunday-school convention for the world is to be held in London, July 11-16, 1898.

AT the recent meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in New Haven, Rev. Charles D. Lamsen, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., was elected to succeed Richard S. Storrs, D.D., as President of the Board.

SUPERINTENDENT WISHARD, of the Presbyterian synod of Utah, denies the statement which has recently been made that the churches of Utah are not reaching the Mormons. Speaking of the Methodists it was said that not two hundred real Mormons had been converted, while the Presbyterians had less than a hundred Mormon converts. Mr. Wishard says that the Methodist Church has 1,500 church-members in the Mormon field, a large majority of whom are from Mormon families. The Presbyterian Church has 1,116 members, of whom a large proportion were formerly Mormons. He says the combined forces of Protestantism report 5,101 members, many of whom were formerly members of the Mormon Church. He adds: "We have men in the ministry who were converted from Mormonism and are now doing efficient work; also many officers in our churches."

The Australian Review of Reviews states that in expurgating school-books in Victoria "even the name of Christ was blotted out as an evil thing," and classic pieces such as "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and Longfellow's "Hesperus" were mutilated in this way. *The Westminster Gazette* republished this statement, and received a few days afterward a denial from a correspondent who writes as if he knew the facts in the case. He says:

"Before the schools were taken over by the state religion was hardly taught in them, altho the clergy had it all their own way. The late Minister of Instruction, Dr. Pierson, believed firmly in the religious education of children, but the difficulties were very great in compulsory education for all denominations; and he did not approve of a master teaching what he probably disbelieved himself. The denominations could not agree as to the form of religion to be taught. Dr. Pierson then gave the clergy of different denominations the right to teach so many hours in the schools. But very few availed themselves of the privilege."

Dr. Pierson himself has published a pamphlet in which he says: "The men who first started the statement that the name of God had been expunged from our readers must have known that they were propagating a deliberate lie."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LIBEL AND LÈSE MAJESTÉ.

THE German newspapers are once more agitating against the interpretation of the laws regarding libel, insult, and criminal contempt for those in authority, including the crime of *lèse majesté*. If a paper publishes an article or even a notice containing information that can not be verified, and likely to hurt the reputation of any person, high or low, native or foreign, a libel case is the result, and the unlucky editor is fined or imprisoned. The same is the case if a reporter tells an amusing bit of private scandal and is bold enough to mention the names and addresses of the parties concerned. The more advanced Radical publications maintain that all such things come under the heading "news," and that, if the readers appreciate them, no restrictions should be imposed. So in the libel case of Leopold, King of the Belgians, *versus* Reinhold Stenzel, editor of the *Echo*, Hamburg, which is described in the following manner in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne:

The Socialist *Echo* published two articles in which it accused the King of the Belgians of favoring the gambling-hells in his country, and of doing so because part of the profit is paid to him. The Belgian Ambassador instituted criminal proceedings, referring to Article 103 of the German penal code. Editor Stenzel accepted the responsibility for the articles. For the defense it was shown that similar articles had appeared in Belgian Socialist papers, but none of these were as virulent as the paragraphs published in the *Echo*. Six witnesses appeared for the prosecution, including Baron Gossnet, the King's secretary, Dr. Wener, the Crown Syndic, and M. Loraud, a member of the Belgian Lower House. They showed that the King has absolutely nothing to do with the gaming-houses, which are legalized and regulated by the Government. Stenzel was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, wants to know whether African and Australian cannibal chiefs will next institute proceedings against German newspapers. The *Volks Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"If such prosecutions are allowed to multiply, there is no knowing what the end would be. Foreign princes can not be permitted to institute such proceedings. Suppose, for instance, ex-King Milan of Servia were to follow the example given by the King of the Belgians. German editors and publishers would have to be imprisoned for centuries instead of months. It was not always thus. During the time of the Third Empire and during the Franco-German war German papers were regarded as patriotic if they insulted Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenie."

Justice, an English Socialist paper, has less compassion for Stenzel than might be expected. It thinks he had no business to pander to the "goody-goody element" by accusing King Leopold of being an owner of gambling-houses. *Justice* adds:

"For the scoundrelly infamy of its proceedings, or, at least, the vast scale on which its crimes have been committed, the Kongo State has overtrumped the British South African Company, and more could scarcely be said. As for the 'self-sacrificing' King, the huge fortune he has made out of the speculation is a matter of common notoriety—in Belgium at least. His desperate attempts to 'sell out' at a price when it suited his purpose, and saddle the Belgian nation with what may be, with special appropriateness, termed a 'white elephant,' is also a matter within the ken of every one who has followed the question. Surely it would have been more to the purpose for the *Hamburger Echo* to have enlarged upon these facts, rather than play to the Nonconformist gallery by complaints about 'gambling' and casinos which, after all, nobody is obliged to enter unless he likes."

More sympathy is felt for Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who, after having fought his case through all the courts, has just been convicted of *lèse majesté*. The Emperor had referred to the Socialists as people who, because they repudiate patriotism, "are

unworthy to be called Germans." Liebknecht answered in his speech at the Breslau Congress that by such remarks "Socialism is insulted under protection of the highest power in the state." "With the help of the state power the gantlet is thrown to us for a battle of life and death," he added; "very well! As regards the insult to our party, we need not mind that. We stand too high to be reached by any dirt, whoever may throw it." This was regarded as an indirect incentive to revolt and as an insult to the Emperor. Liebknecht was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which is getting more Radical of late, says:

"Who can be certain of his liberty in Germany if innocent criticism of our institutions, or of the Emperor's speeches, may at any time subject us to the dangers of a libel suit or prosecution for *lèse majesté*? The Emperor personally puts himself in the foreground in all affairs of political importance; hence all persons interested in public life are bound to criticize. . . . The German people are not yet so strongly impressed with imperial infallibility that they will accept, without examination, whatever the Emperor may say."

Yet the Berlin correspondent of the same papers says in the course of an article:

"The Emperor will not cease to speak his mind,—he could not if he would, it is not in him. He is a most remarkable man, and exercises tremendous influence over all who come into contact with him, high or low. He is an excellent debater and has persuaded many men to his views, men who came to argue and were no match for him."

"It is not easy to carry on parliamentary government with a monarch as strong as this man," thinks the *Handelsblad*.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TROUBLES OF AN AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

ONCE when Bismarck opened the German Parliament, a comic paper referred to the fact with the well-worn joke, "Dear children, trouble begins to-day." In Austria just now the "trouble" that has begun seems to be trouble for the teacher rather than for the children. The opposition in the Lower House, determined to obstruct all legislation, now and then start a free fight in the Chamber of Sessions. The majority is not a reliable one, and is often scarcely less "buoyant" in its treatment of the premier than the opposition. The following description, which we take from the *Kölnische Zeitung*, will illustrate that "Teacher" Badeni has troubles unknown in countries ruled on the two-party system:

"The Austrian Lower House contains 425 members. Among the parties represented are only four with any semblance of discipline, namely, the 59 members of the Polish Club, the 60 Young Czechs, the 19 Representatives of the feudalistic Czech landowners, and the 35 members of the Slavonian Christian-National Union—in all 137 Slavs, to whom in most cases may be added the 9 Polish Radicals. These 182 votes do not constitute a majority, even if the 5 Rumanians are added. The German Catholic Populists, 31 members, and the 6 members of the German Center Party are necessary to overcome the opposition. But these Germans can not be depended upon, as their constituents of late are dissatisfied with their anti-German, tho strictly Roman Catholic, attitude. This majority of altogether 224 Slav and German-Clerical members is generally augmented by the 26 German Christian-Socialists and the 14 Independents. In special cases, therefore, only a dozen of votes are wanting for the two-thirds majority necessary to change the constitution."

"The opposition is formed of the 35 German Progressists, the German People's Party with 42 members, the 5 Radicals led by Schönerer, 3 Independents, and the 15 Socialists. The latter, however, can not be depended upon in questions of national interest. The 12 members of the Liberal Association are not very determined in their opposition. They represent capital and in-

dustrial interests, and are more inclined to vote with the German landowners. The 19 Italians are neutral."

The question the premier is most anxious to solve with this multifarious assembly is how much Austria's share should be in the expenses of the Dual Monarchy. He trusted to the fact that the German element of the country takes least interest in politics, and bribed the Czechs—whose political organization is hardly inferior to that of the Irish—to come to Hungary's terms, publishing a decree that the Czech language shall have equal rights with the German. The Germans, who do not mind learning a language which they can use outside of the monarchy, claim that the Czech element is inferior to them in ability and civilization, and



GOOD MORNING, MR. SPEAKER.

—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

declare that the language ordinance would still further reduce the proportionally small number of German officials. They now seek to win their game by parliamentary obstruction of the grossest kind. We take the following description from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam:

"Long night sessions were tried to break the resistance of the opposition. Expecting a row, the members stayed away; there was not a quorum until 6 P.M. Then the fun began. The opposition demanded a vote on the slightest pretense (if 20 members ask for it a vote must be taken, according to the rules of the House). This happened thirteen times. Then the vice-president gave the word to a Czech. Several opposition members, who thought their turn came first, immediately began to bang their desks so that nobody could understand the speaker. Then a free fight began. The majority gave up the struggle at 2 A.M. and the House adjourned until 11 A.M."

The Germans do not object to purely Czech administration in purely Czech districts, but that is not what the Czechs want. They aim at the hegemony of the empire, and the Germans fear that Slavic rule in Austria would be little if any more tolerant than in Russia. They also fear that Austria, as an empire, is in danger, for, if the Austrian Germans are unable to hold their own, public opinion in the German Empire will force that country to interfere. The *Boersen Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Surely the crown must perceive that the danger will not be confined to Bohemia. Embittered as the Germans are, the wrong which threatens them is not as dangerous to the monarchy as the concessions made to the Slavs. Badeni flattered himself when he thought he could turn back the powers he has turned loose. The Czechs regard every concession as a license to ask for more, and the coolness between them and the Government is already almost as great as between the Government and the Germans.

... As in 1871, they aim at a Slavic federation in which the Germans are to live as pariahs. ... The Emperor will be forced to dismiss his premier. Perhaps Baron Kallay, the able governor of Bosnia, may influence the Emperor in the right direction."

Personally Badeni is not hated by the Germans, and personally, too, he has gained much in prestige by his duel with Wolf. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* says on this subject:

"Badeni will not be called hard names any more. Wolf, who is much more of a student than a diplomat, regards this duel as a studentic bout, such as the *Mensur* in vogue among German students, and the rules of such a *Mensur* demand that the opponent with whom one has crossed swords *must in future be treated with respect*. In accordance with this principle Herr Wolf has informed his paper, the *Ost-Deutsche Rundschau*, that hard names may no longer be used against the premier. On the contrary, Graf v. Badeni must be treated with consideration, especially in giving him his titles when mentioning his name. The minister has thus rid himself of a man who continually annoyed him, and made him as nervous as if he were an insect buzzing about his ears."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JUSTICE IN ENGLAND AND JUSTICE IN INDIA.

THERE are strong signs of discontent among the Eurasians—the whites descended from British in India. Their charge against the administration is that it is too arbitrary. The *Calcutta Review* thinks that the officials have not sufficient respect for the law, and are too often inclined to copy the patriarchal methods of the natives, altho their youth and inexperience are too great to enable them to understand the force of old-established custom among Asiatics, while the native rulers dare not violate custom. The *Tribune*, Lahore, believes the officials carry official exclusion too far. It says:

"Ordinarily, a district magistrate or a commissioner sees no one except those who wait in trepidation in the antechamber or veranda of the great man, and smile back when he smiles and tremble when he frowns. Sometimes the district or the divisional officer condescends to call one of these men his friend, and exhibits him as a representative and natural leader of the people. But who are these leaders? Their life is one unscrupulous and unprincipled course of self-seeking, and truth sits not on their lips. With the other class of people, who must necessarily mold the thoughts and minds of their countrymen because they do not seek all for self, and are earnest and have some regard for truth, our officials have no concern, and generally can not bear the sight of them."

The paper acknowledges that, until a few years ago, viceroys and governors were anxious to become acquainted with men of independent opinion; but this practise is going out of fashion. It says further:

"It was only the other day that Lord Sandhurst declared in the Bombay legislative council that he did not know many of the prominent citizens of Bombay. He did not know Dr. Balkrishna and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, recently elected to the council; Mr. Gokhale, of course, is unknown to him, and Pundita Ramabai is only an obscure person of that name. It is of course a great distinction to be known by a governor, but that in itself is no proof of a man's usefulness or position in public life. If a governor seeks knowledge and wants to gage the current of public thought it is necessary that he should find them out without waiting till they come to his council-table, for all of them, or even a portion of them, never come to the council."

The *Advocate*, Lucknow, believes that this habit of regarding themselves as immensely superior to even educated natives is the cause of much unnecessary harshness in the application of the law. Speaking of the conviction of editor Tilak, of the *Poona Kesari*, The *Advocate* makes the following comparison:

"Opinion is divided on the seditious character of his articles. Yet he is to live in company with felons, dacoits, and adulterers.

Dr. Jameson not only hatched conspiracy against a friendly state, but with men and arms entered the territory of that state and raised the standard of revolt. The indignation of honest Englishmen as well as of the Boers knew no bounds; but Jameson was treated as a first-class misdemeanant because he was a political prisoner. The history of the South African Inquiry Committee is too well known to need a repetition. The whole English nation has been scandalized by its finding. Compared to the intriguers of Africa, where does Mr. Tilak's offense stand? Does it not become simply nominal, and that, too, provided he had been convicted rightly? But what a vast difference in the treatment accorded to political prisoners in England and in India!"

Religious papers, such as the Bombay *Guardian*, have carried on a similar crusade for years, but they did not formerly receive much support.

ROCHEFORT AS ATHEIST AND DEMOCRAT.

HENRI MARQUIS DE ROCHEFORT-LUCAY, otherwise the "Red Marquis," the titled Communiard and distinguished art critic, has now, sixty-six years old, married for the third time. His present wife is Marguerite Vervoort, his niece, who has long been his companion during his banishment. The marriage reminds the world of some characteristic incidents connected with the death of his first wife, which we summarize from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

The Commune had just been crushed, and Rochefort was a prisoner in Fort Bayard. His wife, who attended him, became seriously ill, and expressed the wish to be married according to the rites of the church. Neither the authorities nor Rochefort, who did not believe in religion, liked this, the former because they had to send the prisoner under a guard, the latter because he hated church ceremonies. But the wish of the dying woman had to be fulfilled, and Rochefort was sent to Paris. But he refused to go to confession and would not make a profession of faith. He told the Bishop of Versailles that he knew nothing of religion, and could not therefore remember his sins against the church. The Bishop accepted this excuse from the atheist. Rochefort was then asked to sign a paper, professing himself a Catholic. But when he had read it, he understood that, like Chlodvic, he was required to "bow his head and to worship what he had burned, burning what he had worshiped." He quietly returned the paper without signing.

After the church the monarchy. Two well-dressed Legitimists approached him, asking permission to witness his marriage, as the name Rochefort-Lucay belongs among the best Royalists in France. Rochefort told them that he never used his title, and could not permit others to do so. He was a Republican and a Democrat, and wished to be left alone.

He can not say now that he does not recognize his title, for he did not protest when he was addressed by it at his late marriage. He looks as young as ever, and attributes his health to his abstinence from tobacco and alcohol. If any of his friends were to marry at his age, Rochefort would undoubtedly make fun of him. But then justice is not one of the virtues the "Red Marquis" is wont to practise.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALLIANCES: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

THE formation of an alliance between France and Russia is having an unforeseen effect: it is being used as an argument for the disintegration of the Triple Alliance and the formation of new combinations, with the isolation of Germany in view. One of the best indications that discussions of *haute politique* will tend in that direction during the coming season is an article in the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, by Prof. A. Frassati, one of the editors of the *Stampa*, Turin. The article has created widespread attention, and we condense its text in the following:

Despite her splendid victories in 1866 and 1870, and her subsequent unification, Germany was in a much less favorable position than would appear at first sight. Russia remained neutral, but did not regard the formation of the new colossus with enthu-

siasm; Austria did not forget the defeat of Sadowa and the loss of her hegemony over all Teuton elements; France thought of her lost provinces; Italy was more in love with her ally of Solferino than with the one of 1866; England had no sympathies for any power. Germany found that her splendid victories did not suffice to give her the hegemony over Europe, and Bismarck formed the Triple Alliance. Italy, on her part, was rather afraid of France, especially as her relations with England were somewhat strained because she refused to join England in her Egyptian campaign. Thus Italy was easily drawn into the alliance. But it was too one-sided. A clause suggested by Italy, that the alliance should be used to defend the most important interests of its partners, was not inserted. This would have assisted Italy to preserve the balance of power in the Mediterranean Sea. Yet the treaty forced Italy to help Germany if France attempted to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

It must be admitted that the alliance raised Italy's prestige, but it was Germany who sought its renewal in 1886, and Count Robilant only consented when Italy was permitted to safeguard her interests in the Mediterranean by a treaty with England, which she did. In 1891 the treaty of alliance with Germany and Austria was once more renewed, this time because Marquis Rudini regarded it as the best guaranty for the peace of Europe, which could not be secured unless France was isolated.

But it is not now in the interest of Italy to continue in the alliance. The Triple and Dual Alliances hold each other in check. If Italy secedes from the former, the Franco-Russian combination will be the stronger. Italy does not get as much as she gives. That she will be attacked by France seems more and more unlikely, and her partners do not bother about her interests in the Mediterranean. Italy can not ally herself with France and Russia, for she has a natural friend in England. England has the same interests in the Mediterranean as Italy. With her Italy should conclude a defensive alliance. This new dual alliance would, by the side of the other two, be in the advantageous position of arbiter of Europe. If Italy plays her cards well, she may even escape the necessity of sharing in the fighting in case of a war between the other powers.

The Italian Government does not seem willing to agree with the foregoing. The *Italie*, Rome, which often contains very reliable official information, even talks of prosecution against people who publish state secrets. The German press profess to regard Italy as a *quantité négligée*, but, as the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out, the very great consideration with which Emperor William treated King Humbert recently proves that the German Government still regards the alliance as valuable.

Another article of much interest is an invitation to Austria to desert Germany, which appears in the *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, which is considered as the mouthpiece of the Russian foreign office. That paper says:

"The Poles are beginning to be reconciled to Russia, and the ditch between Austria and Russia, the source of endless annoyance and estrangement, is vanishing. Austria can no longer be our enemy; she can not even remain apathetic. Austria has ever been the hotbed of Polish opposition. If this is changed, Russia can not object to Austria's entrance into the peaceful Franco-Russian Alliance. Why should Austria cling to Germany? The latter is only a danger to her, and will some day destroy her. God Himself has ordained that Austria should join hands with Russia and France, who will never rob her, and are only too willing to save her from the iron embrace of 'loving' Germany."

The British press, on the other hand, have changed very materially their tone toward Germany. The *Daily Telegraph* congratulates Germany upon the late handsome additions to her navy, and declares that every discerning Englishman must be glad if Germany is strong at sea. The *Standard*, regarded as Lord Salisbury's mouthpiece by European politicians, denies that Englishmen ever were jealous of Germany's industrial progress or her colonial ambitions.

The German press appear very little disturbed by these official and semi-official utterances in other countries. The *Vossische Zeitung*, referring to Italy, says:

"If Italy thinks she can get along without us now, she is welcome to leave us. If she is certain of the possession of Rome; needs no foreign support against clerical influences; does not fear to lose some of the provinces annexed in 1859; and does not mind becoming the vassal of France, she may go. Her help is of little importance to us, her fleet and her army hardly sufficient for her own defense. England will not be foolish enough to offer her advantages; England knows that Italy *must* support her in the Mediterranean."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Germany has known all along that Austria is of late leaning more toward the Slav than the Teuton. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has but one fear—that Germany might allow England to use her for further British aggrandizement. This Bismarckian paper, in a very long dissertation which has been quoted at length in many English papers, expresses itself to the following effect:

The English press are afraid of France and Russia, hence they suddenly discover that Teutons and Anglo-Saxons should be natural allies. We do not believe that the German people will again be fooled by this smart hypocrisy. Of course the English want us to fight their battles, as before! There never was a war on the Continent which did not enable England to extend her colonial empire and her naval power. Did England ever scruple to foster dissension, to protect Anarchists, Socialists, and revolutionaries of other countries? Always she preaches peace, always she seeks to embroil others in war, and her chagrin is never greater than when she does not succeed. Let the German people be warned, they will fare no better than Holland, Portugal, Spain, or France if they trust to England. Her tools may vary, but England's policy remains as perfidious as ever in her endeavor to crush the competition of others. If she gets into trouble; let her get out of it by her own efforts.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE IN WEALTH, CIVILIZATION, AND POWER.

THERE is a widespread popular impression that the Russians, as a people, are, so to speak, on the outer fringe of civilization. Englishmen as a rule describe them as essentially barbarous; the Germans still think of the time when their tallow-candles were more in demand with the Russian invader than capon and venison; even the French are inclined to admit that Marianne would have preferred a less uncouth partner than the Moujik. Yet there are not wanting writers who draw attention to the fact that Russia is as strong a factor in civilization as in international politics. A writer in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, hopes the nations of the West will not persevere in their mistake, which would sooner or later be punished. He writes, in the main, as follows:

It is curious how little attention is paid, on the whole, to the growth of Russia's prestige. That growth is too sudden, so people think; it would be in direct opposition to the rule that the world is continually progressing if a barbarous power were to rule the world. The Greeks said and thought the same thing when they challenged Turkey. But Russia is *not* barbarous. She is only some generations behind. And Russia has been wise. After the Crimean War she did not waste time in brooding over her wrongs and thinking of revenge. She applied herself industriously to repairing what damage had been done to her and waited. France, England, and Austria were the powers that caused Russia to accept such humiliating terms at the Paris conference. Russia hoped and wished to render two of these powers weak, and to do what she pleased with the third. Fortune favored her. "Fortune," says Cats, the poet, "loves best to visit him who hath patience to await her coming." First Austria, then France were humiliated, and Russia obtained the removal of a disagreeable clause in the humiliating treaty each time. Meanwhile she could apply herself to the development of her internal resources.

Europe has not paid enough attention to that development. Russia colonizes Siberia, increases her production in Central

Asia, encourages her industries, and has already recovered from the harm done her through the fall in the price of wheat. Her ability to absorb industrial produce has not lessened. Her people could furnish 5,000,000,000 additional days of labor for industrial purposes annually. Before the end of the century she will grow all the cotton she needs, and drive the British trade in woven goods from northern Afghanistan. France, fearing an attack from the Triple Alliance, has thrown herself into the arms of Russia, and Russia is to-day fully the equal of Germany.

England discovers the growing power of Russia. England looks for help from the Triple Alliance or—for an understanding with Russia. Only recently a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* advocated the latter alternative. But it is doubtful that the English will relish this. They certainly would have to pay for the friendship of Russia. But, friend or enemy, the rise of Russia can not but hurt England, and England alone in the first place.

The Shanghai *Mercury* sent a reporter to interview Mr. W. Davidson, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who visited Shanghai in September, on his return from Siberia, where he has carried on his work for eight years. We quote a few items from the information given by this gentleman:

"The climate of Siberia is similar to that of Canada, healthy and enjoyable. There are magnificent scenery, enormous tracts of good land, plenty of fish and game, lots of rivers, lakes, and waterfalls. The people are very hospitable, and official harshness far more imaginary than real. The Russian clergy, far from being narrow, helped the Bible colporteurs. Their books are carried free. They get special passports, they travel free. Emigrants, from Little Russia chiefly, are pouring into the country in enormous numbers. In 1894, 56,000 came; in 1895, 230,000. Business is brisk, work is plenty, wages are high. A Chinese coolie laborer can not be got for less than 96 kopecks per day, an average of about \$1 Mexican. Belgian and French capital is largely invested in Siberia; British and German, however, very little."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

COUNT BADENI, the Austrian premier, has received special absolution for his duel with the German Nationalist, Wolf. So says the *Voce Cattolica*, whose news on such matters is pretty official.

MR. GEORGE B. MOORE, the English novelist, is an ardent Wagnerian, and for the last three years he has been engaged on a novel in which all the characters are musicians. The heroine is a great Wagnerian singer, and her father an organist, who believes that a revival of Palestrina in a London church would help England towards a union with Rome.

It has been rumored that the Pope would oppose "Zionism" by influencing the Sultan against the proposed sale of Palestine to the Jews. The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, whose information on diplomatic affairs is generally reliable, declares that the Pope does not take any interest in the matter, and is not likely to make it the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

THE Paris Charity Commissioners recently decided to establish an emergency fund, and began to put aside a sum for worse times than at present. The professional poor are up in arms against this measure. Three thousand of them gathered to protest against the "injustice" of the commissioners, and to devise plans for getting some one to watch their interest on the committee.

A BERLIN merchant named Cohen followed a shopgirl on her way home and made proposals to which no decent woman could quietly listen. Being rebuffed in no measured terms, the dude laid a charge of disorderly conduct against the girl. Her innocence was speedily established, the state attorney had Cohen arrested for criminal defamation of character, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

THE French Government intends to increase the French army by an addition of 12,000 men, to match the German forces which have lately grown to 581,000 on the peace footing, as a result of the natural increase of the population. In Germany it is not thought that France can find sufficient recruits for the proposed increase. The present force, of 568,000 is thought to be largely on paper. Were Germany to arm in the same proportion as France her troops would number over 750,000 on the peace footing.

The *St. James's Gazette*, as representative of that section of the British public who consider the extension of British power, by whatever means, as the only way to spread civilization throughout the world, has not done growling over the defeat of Jameson's party, and blames the leaders of the raid for their ill-timed boldness. "For," says the paper, "a bold display courted disaster, whereas it was clear that any number of Rhodesian soldiery might have been smuggled into Johannesburg in quiet groups."

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MONKEY.

"SCIENTISTS call him an arboreal anthropoid ape, but the people call him Joe." This is the opening sentence of an article in *The Strand Magazine* describing one of our American curiosities to which our own magazines have been blind. Joe is



Photograph by Jones & Kenneth, San Francisco, Cal.

JOE WRITES HOME.

an exhibition monkey that travels extensively, showing off in dime museums and side-shows, and occasionally in private gatherings. He can do almost anything that a human being can do,



Copyright 1896, by Browning Photograph Gallery, Portland, Ore.

JOE DINING.

except talk, so we are told, and probably, if Professor Garner were around to understand him, he would talk in pure Simian undeified.

We quote from *The Strand's* account of Joe and his doings:

"A full account of Joe's daily doings would be a mere catalog of all the things that other gentlemen do. He sleeps in bed just like any human being, and, in the poetical language of one of his

friends, he 'dreams of the days when he pulled the tail-feathers out of the multicolored parrots in the land of his birth.' He knows when to sleep on his back and when to turn over on his right or left side. When awake he stretches and yawns, and then, like lots of others, he pleads mutely for 'just a second more,' and drops off quickly into his 'beauty sleep.' Finally, he leaves his couch, discards his pajamas, and takes his morning bath. He does it all himself, and spurns assistance offered by any interfering mortal. These are but a few of his accomplishments, as our pictures show, and they have been acquired simply by imitation. Monkeys have always been a subject of serious study by learned men, from Darwin down, and their imitative faculty has been a source of constant surprise. A short time ago Joe was invited by Prof. William James, of Harvard University, to give an exhibition of his intelligence before a few invited guests, among whom were a professor of fine arts, a philosopher, a theologian, and a professor of Christian morals. . . .

"The professors tried Joe with an electric bell, rung by pressing a button. The monkey was seated on a small table and the bell was placed on the floor, just out of his sight. Then a small board with the button attached was placed before him and the bell was rung. Joe was immediately interested. He listened to the sound and watched the button with grave curiosity, but his primitive brain could not at once grasp the relation of cause and effect, the perception of which is generally supposed to be an attribute of man alone. After several demonstrations, however, Joe began to see vaguely that the button had something to do with the noise under the table. He now tried to pull the button out, then he twisted it, and finally pressed it. The bell rang out, and Joe nearly fell off the table in his anxiety to see the sound beneath. A plaster cast of one of his species was then put before him. Joe recognized it, fondled it lovingly, and then tasted one of its ears, as if in proof of his affection.

"When Joe finishes his morning ablutions, he puts on his trousers, a flannel undershirt, and a coat. Then, with a know-



Copyright 1897, by Elmer Chickering, Boston, Mass.

JOE IN BED.

ing air, he puts on his shoes, laces them with able fingers, and is ready to appear in public. This operation takes some time, of course, for Joe has a way of stopping to admire himself in his Sunday togs, and of curiously examining the materials of which his raiment is made, which sometimes exasperates his long-suffering keeper.

"His preliminary toilet being finished, Joe orders in his breakfast. He now shines effulgent. Every bit a gentleman, he has a serviette regularly provided, and he wields his knife and fork as if Dame Nature had never given him claws. Indeed, he never so far forgets himself as to use his hands, except when eating nuts or certain kinds of fruit, and the books on etiquette graciously allow such a privilege, even to monkeys.

"When Joe writes, he does it with the superfluity of troubled thought and manual effort characteristic of a spring poet. He seats himself at the table, with the ink-pad before him, and arranges the virgin sheet with a precision that convulses his audience.

"'Write me a letter,' says the keeper, and Joe laboriously sets to work. The result is a curious collection of Simian hieroglyphics which may be understood in the forests of Borneo but not in ignorant America. When the letter is finished, the keeper tells Joe to sign his name, which Joe does in big black letters. 'Now dot your i's,' adds the keeper, and the monkey, by a clever stroke, drops a huge blot of ink above the middle letter of his name with the satisfied air of a sign-painter, to the intense delight of the children in the audience."

As in the case of savages, Joe has been only too quick to imitate the vices of civilization. He enjoys a bottle of whisky with his meals, and a quiet smoke afterward, being the only monkey known that is able to strike a match and light a cigar with it. He is also a more or less graceful bicyclist.

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Easy Chairs and Couches

\$26.50 buys this luxurious easy chair No. 658 direct from factory, freight prepaid, sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not positively the best chair ever sold at so low a price. Makes a handsome Christmas gift.

COVERED with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather (no imitation). Has genuine hair cushions, spring rockers and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs \$40.00 to \$50.00. Ask for complete catalogue No. 3.



Mahogany Ladies' Desk

\$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, freight prepaid, sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty Christmas or wedding gift.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two looks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not washed), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost \$15.00 to \$20.00. Ask for catalogue No. 3.



Figured Oak or Cherry Desk

\$32.50 buys this excellent "Macey" desk No. 241-A direct from the factory, freight prepaid, sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not positively the best roll-top desk ever sold at the price.

MADE of the best quarter-sawn oak or cherry, finely figured and richly polished. Our latest design. Notice the fine panel work on the ends. Has twelve oak-front pigeonhole boxes, Yale locks, ball-bearing casters, and five complete letter files. Every desk user must have some place for letters, receipts, etc.—this desk has it dust-proof and under lock and key. A dealer will ask \$55.00 to \$65.00 for a similar desk. Ask for catalogue No. 2.



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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Killing frosts South, the raising of quarantine embargoes at nearly all points in States invaded by yellow fever, the resumption of traffic, and a prospective revival in demand for staple merchandise constitute the trade features of the week, according to *Bradstreet's*.

Encouraging Features.—Stronger proof of the great change in the condition of business could not be given than is found in the detailed report of failures by branches of business for the month of October. Though swelled by a few large speculative or brokerage failures, the aggregate was smaller than in any month for more than four years, except in July and August and one month in 1894. The quiet following the great rush of orders and purchases for over two months is still increased in many branches by unseasonably mild weather, and yet the mills are obliged to refuse many orders because unable to finish previous engagements soon enough. It is in every way fortunate for the industries and the would-be buyers, since speculative purchases would otherwise advance prices so fast as to make reaction probable.

The output of pig iron exceeds the demand, which naturally diminishes near the close of the year, and prices yield slightly, but the consumption is kept at the maximum by pressure of orders which the works are not able to fill fast enough. Cotton manufacture is doubly hindered by decline in cotton and by accumulation of goods, with slow distribution, so that prices have fallen to 2.31 cents, a new low record, and staple goods are sold at concessions, all averaging not a per cent. above the lowest point. In woolen goods advance has been arrested by doubts about the future market for goods and cost of wool, which has advanced slightly in October, though heavy sales to take profits are reported, a few at Boston covering 5,000,000 pounds this week. The mills have all they can do for some time, and opening the next season may be deferred until the future can be more accurately judged. No yielding in prices appears, and speculative purchases would doubtless be large if mills were prepared to contract far ahead. Cold weather is greatly needed to hasten distribution of textile goods and to provide indications of the future demand. The money market is undisturbed; arrangements are made by deposits with seven banks to avoid disturbance through Union Pacific payments, and money returns from the interior, with unusually small dealings in commercial paper, though in proportion larger than last week. The increase in credits in the form of long exchange against European goods has been small, but heavy blocks of some American city bonds are being offered here on account of foreign holders showing anxiety of the London market to fortify itself. Exports and imports at New York since October 1 indicate a larger excess of exports than has ever been known, which must provide against needs of gold for some time to come. Failures for the week have been 276 in the United States, against 230 last year.—*Dun's Review*, November 6, summarized.

Merchandise and Prices.—"Rains in central Western and Western States, followed by colder weather, have favored farmers and stimulated demand from interior storekeepers. This has had a favorable effect at Louisville, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Jobbers in northwestern States are awaiting seasonable weather to stimulate the movement of heavy dry goods and winter clothing. Features at larger Pacific Coast cities are confined to sales of merchandise and provisions for the Klondike and to heavy foreign shipments of wheat and flour. Larger Eastern cities report no increase in the general merchandise movement. New England centers report that orders from the West exceed those from the South or East. Leading manufacturing industries continue fairly well employed. Rhode Island woolen mills are advancing wages of employees. While there has been a moderate reaction in iron and steel, furnaces and mills continue well employed, and the outlook for higher quotations next year is unchanged. In addition to lower prices for Southern and Bessemer pig and for steel billets, quotations for naval stores, wool, copper, coffee, pork, flour, oats, and wheat are lower, while those for cotton, print-cloths, sugar, and beef are unchanged, and for Indian corn, lead, and lard, a shade higher."—*Bradstreet's*, November 6.

Stock Market Depression.—"The New York stock market was depressed on the result of the elections, construing them to indicate a reaction toward free silver. Traders hammered prices and buying support was lacking. Later on unfavorable rumors about the Cuban situation caused further declines and more or less liquidation, though on the drop traders covered shorts and rallied quotations somewhat. London papers have taken an unfavorable view of the situation here, but foreign bears covered on the declines. American Sugar stock is depressed on Mr. Havemeyer's illness. The Treasury and Union Pacific reorganization syndicate have arranged for the deposit of the large sum involved in the purchase under foreclosure with a number of designated national banks. Exchange rates are quiet and firm, though the London money market displays easier tendencies. Demand sterling is 4.85½¢.—*Bradstreet's*, November 6.

"There is greater activity in agricultural operations in Ontario, owing to mild weather, which has interfered somewhat with the distribution of general merchandise. Less activity is also noticed in the province of Quebec. Jobbers at Halifax report only a moderate business, due in part to mild weather. Trade is dull in New Brunswick, where the fish catch is reported disappointingly small and prices low. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to \$28,318,000 this week, an increase of ten per cent. over last week and eleven per cent. over the corresponding total one year ago [*Dun's Review*, last year.]—*Bradstreet's*, November 6.

A Preacher's Discovery.

Dr. Blosser, who has for many years made a specialty of catarrhal diseases, has discovered a remedy that cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc. It is a penetrating, healing smoke vapor that goes directly to every affected spot, destroys the germs, and heals the mucous membrane. Any reader of the *LITERARY DIGEST* who will address Dr. J. W. Blosser & Company, 11, 12 and 13 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga., will receive, postpaid, a three days' trial treatment free.

Simplicity Itself.

A SIMPLE HARMLESS REMEDY

Yet It Cures the Worst Cases of Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dr. Jennison, who has made a life study of stomach troubles, says: "All forms of indigestion really amount to the same thing, that is, failure to completely digest the food eaten; no matter whether the trouble is acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, belching of wind, nervous dyspepsia, or loss of flesh and appetite, a person will not have any of them if the stomach can be induced by any natural, harmless way to thoroughly digest what is eaten, and this can be done by a simple remedy which I have tested in hundreds of aggravated cases with complete success. The remedy is a combination of fruit and vegetable essences, pure aseptic pepsin, and golden seal put up in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets and sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. One or two of these tablets should be taken after meals and allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and mingling with the food in the stomach digests it completely before it has time to ferment, decay, and sour.

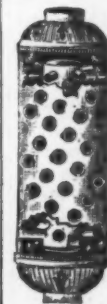
On actual experiment one grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest three thousand grains of meat, eggs, and similar wholesome foods.

It is safe to say if this wholesome remedy was better known by people generally it would be a national blessing, as we are a nation of dyspeptics and nine-tenths of all diseases owe their origin to imperfect digestion and nutrition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a secret patent medicine, but a fifty-cent package will do more real good for a weak stomach than fifty dollars' worth of patent medicines, and a person has the satisfaction of knowing just what he is putting into his stomach, which he does not know when widely-advertised patent medicines are used.

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PERSONALS.

NANSEN AS A NATURALIST.—During Dr. Nansen's recent visit to New Haven, where he lectured on November 2, he manifested special interest in the Yale Museum, and in the collection of vertebrate fossils from the West there exhibited. One reason for this interest was explained at a breakfast given to him the next day by Professor Marsh, who invited a number of Yale scientific men to meet him. It seems that about fifteen years ago, when Professor Marsh's explorations in the Rocky Mountains were in full swing, he greatly needed competent assistants to aid him in his researches, especially to take charge of his various parties engaged in field work. Just then some English friends traveling in Norway called his attention to a young naturalist, who had shown great daring and ability in collecting the skeletons of whales along the coast of Norway, and had brought them together in the museum of Bergen, where he was an assistant with small pay and little hope of advancement. The suggestion that he should go to America and aid Professor Marsh in his Rocky Mountain work fired the imagination of this young beginner in science, and he was enthusiastic to start at once, giving up the study of recent whales to dig out the bones of their ancestors and other strange beasts in the far West. Before arrangements for his departure could be concluded, however, he received such promotion and recognition at home that he resolved to remain in his fatherland and pursue the career that his Viking ancestry had marked out for him. This young naturalist was Nansen, then about twenty years of age. Had he gone to the New World he would doubtless have added important chapters to the history of American paleontology, but geographical science and the world at large would have lost the great discoveries which he has since made in the far North. —*The Tribune, New York.*

A PROPOSAL BY TELEGRAPH.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage proposed to his wife by wire. The *Chicago Journal* tells the story as follows:

Mrs. Gage was one of the charming widows of Denver, and her name at that time was Mrs. Gage. She was admired *par excellence*. The black added to the attractiveness. She was a reigning favorite, and many a man with a large bank account entered the contest for her best favor. A word of this came to Mr. Gage, and he was nervous. He found that his chances of winning his modest suit seemed failing by reason of distance. It was a far cry from Chicago to Denver, and the rivals on the spot had all the advantages. Mr. Gage was too much engaged with a big bank to make more than occasional trips. He had known Mrs. Gage for many years, but it did not occur to him that he wanted her for his wife until news came from the West that she was hesitating on the promise to give another man the final answer. This brought the secretary to a crisis. He put on his hat and slipped around to the telegraph-office.

Mr. Gage took his pencil in hand and dashed off about the briefest and most business-like proposal of marriage that I have been able to make record of in my scrapbook of odd incidents. It reads thus:

"Mrs. Gage, Denver, Colo.—Don't do anything until you see me. By first train. GAGE."

A good lamp-chimney dealer keeps Macbeth and no other.

Index tells what Number to get.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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He counted the words—exactly ten—and paid the toll. The bank gave him leave, and he tore across the continent "by first train." This is where the details of the story stop. The denouement is apparent. There was a very quiet wedding, a flash of the wire that Mr. Gage had been married, and he and his bride came back in due time to receive the congratulations of everybody. The Denver man who was waiting is still waiting, also wondering how the man so far away beat him in the race just as he supposed he was over the line. But, like the tales in books, the romance ended beautifully, and they have lived happily ever afterward.

saves you half the regular retail prices; half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps and all middlemen's profits value. One premium is **The Decorated** hand decorated with a Dresden spray and

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1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP.	.30
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Current Events.

Monday, November 1.

The Union Pacific Railway and bonds in its sinking fund are sold in Omaha, Neb., to the reorganization committee, the only bidder, for \$57,564,932. . . . Government receipts for October show a deficit of \$3,310,007.76, and for four months of the present fiscal year, about \$28,000,000. . . . The new Congressional Library at Washington is opened to the public. . . . Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year show deficit of \$211,022. . . . National W. C. T. U. Convention votes to support Chicago Temple in its financial difficulties. . . . Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, is defeated in the general election, and his party will be in the minority in the Assembly.

Tuesday, November 2.

Robert A. Van Wyck is elected mayor of New York City and the entire Tammany ticket is victorious; Seth Low is second, Tracy third. . . . Alton B. Parker, Dem., is elected chief judge of the court of appeals of New York State. . . . The Republican state ticket in Ohio is elected by reduced plurality; the Legislature is close, chances favoring Republicans. . . . In Maryland Republicans elect the Baltimore city ticket; the legislature is Republican. . . . Iowa and Massachusetts elect Republican governors; Nebraska a Fusion ticket. . . . Democrats win in Virginia. . . . In Pennsylvania Republicans win by reduced majority; the Prohibition candidate for state treasurer carries ten counties. . . . New Jersey Democrats elect five out of six state senators, and Republicans elect 32 out of 60 assemblymen; both houses will be Republican. . . . Several men are killed in election day riots in Kentucky. The sale of the Union Pacific Railroad is completed at Omaha. . . . Frances E. Willard is unanimously re-elected president of the National W. C. T. U., at Buffalo.

Wednesday, November 3.

President McKinley attends Founders' Day exercises at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. . . . Controller of the Currency Eckels accepts the presidency of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago. . . . Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the treasury department, arranges with New York bankers for depositing part of the Union Pacific money. . . . It is reported that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Iron Companies have purchased rights to the Krupp process of armor-plate making. . . . Frost is reported in the Mississippi

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

The ability to write shorthand was not so many years ago considered so very difficult of acquirement that few made the effort. To-day, however, so important and universal an accomplishment is it that it is a wonder how the world got along without it. Charles F. Young of 148 Montague Street, Brooklyn, teaches shorthand by mail at \$3.00 for the full course and is highly successful. His card appears in another column.

yellow fever district. . . . T. Nosse has been selected as Japanese Consul at Chicago for territory west of the Alleghenies.

It is said that the Bank of Spain will manage the Cuban treasury, and make a new issue of gold notes to the amount of \$100,000,000; Carlists are actively importing arms into Spain; 112 Anarchists have been released from Montjuich Prison at Barcelona. . . . The British Ambassador to the United States is instructed to ascertain the views of the Washington Government with regard to reciprocity with British West Indies colonies. . . . Joseph Chamberlain is installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. . . . Five Powers of the Latin Union agree to increase their silver coins by a franc per head of their population.

Thursday, November 4.

The President orders a court-martial to try Captain Lovering for his alleged ill-treatment of a private soldier at Fort Sheridan. . . . Judge Baker, United States district court, Indianapolis, issues a temporary injunction against the enforcement of an ordinance to reduce the price of gas in Peru, Ind. . . . Joseph A. Iasigi, ex-Turkish consul, is found guilty of embezzling \$140,000 from French estates at Boston. . . . Oscar Hammerstein, New York theatrical manager, assigns.

The steamer *Victoria* leaves Tromsø Island in search of Professor Andree, fitted out by the governor, under instructions from King Oscar. . . . The Liberals win a victory in southeast Lancashire; an issue of shares is begun in London for an extension of the British cable from Bermuda to Jamaica and ultimately to other West Indian colonies and South America. . . . The newly constructed Buluwayo Railway is formally opened at Cape Town. . . . The sitting of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath is suspended, owing to disorder.

Friday, November 5.

The text of the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note reaches the State Department. The State Department is advised that Premier Laurier and Minister Davies will take part in Bering Sea negotiations. . . . Senator Wolcott and C. J. Paine, bimetallic commissioners, return from London. . . . The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows a list of 976,014, and disbursement of \$139,949,717.35 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. . . . Philadelphia common council passes ordinance to lease the gas works.

The Spanish Government decides to court-martial General Weyler on his arrival in Spain unless he explains his offensive speech made prior to his departure from Havana; a new trial of the crew of the *Competitor* is ordered. . . . An attempt is made to assassinate President Moraes of Brazil; his brother is wounded and General Betancourt is killed. . . . Great Britain declines to take part in the Florida Fisheries conference.

Saturday, November 6.

The Sealing Treaty between the United States and Russia and Japan is signed at the State Department in Washington. . . . The President appoints Webster Street chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. . . . The Negro Colony near Decatur, Ala., is inaugurated. . . . Fall River cotton manufacturers sign an agreement.

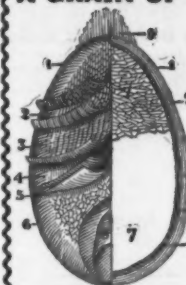
London newspapers criticize the utterances of Hannis Taylor, former Minister to Spain from the United States. . . . Cecil Rhodes announces that the railroad to Buluwayo will be extended to Zambesi without delay. . . . The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile is abandoned; the British foreign office is active in opposing French aggression on the west coast of Africa. . . . A mob breaks into and loots the office of "The Republican," in Rio Janeiro, because the paper had criticised the policy of the Government and attacked President Moraes and General Betancourt.

Sunday, November 7.

Consul-General Lee leaves Washington for Havana. . . . Yellow-fever cases decrease in New Orleans. . . . The Hotel San Marco, St. Augustine, Fla., is burned.

The Spanish Cabinet Council approves the proposal for amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines; a number of representative autonomists in Cuba accept appointments to provincial governorships.

A GRAIN OF WHEAT



showing the relative positions of its various parts. In the manufacture of Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat by the Franklin Mills process, only the outer husk or woody, nutritious part of the wheat kernel is discarded. There is no injury to the grain, chemically or otherwise. This is the only flour in the world containing all the food elements in wheat reduced to even fineness. It is an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation—no matter of how long standing. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. The genuine made only by the FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y. Booklet and key to above illustration mailed free.

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We are glad to inform our readers that a sure specific cure for Asthma and Hay-fever is found in the Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery from the Congo River, West Africa. Many sufferers report most marvelous cures from its use. Among others, Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., were completely cured by the Kola Plant after thirty years' suffering. Mr. Lewis could not lie down at night in Hay-fever season for fear of choking, and Mr. Combs was a life-long sufferer from Asthma. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that for eighteen years he slept propped up in a chair, being much worse in Hay-fever season, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. It is truly a most wonderful remedy. If you are a sufferer we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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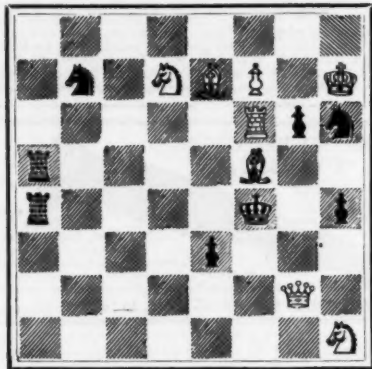
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 237.

By LOYD.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K B 5; Kts on K R 3, Q Kt 2; R's on Q R 4 and 5; Ps on K 6, K Kt 3, K R 5.



White—Eight Pieces.

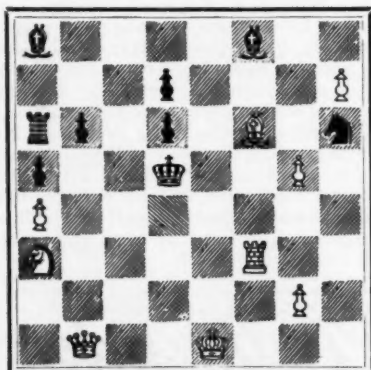
on K R 7; Q on K Kt 2; Bs on K 7, K B 5; Kts on K R sq, Q 7; R on K B 6; P on K B 7. White mates in two moves.

Problem 238.

BY HERR GISAR, VIENNA.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 4; Bs on K B sq, Q R sq; Kt on K R 3; R on Q R 3; Ps on Q 2 and 3; Q Kt 3, Q R 4.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on Q Kt sq; B on K B 6; Kt on Q R 3; R on K B 3; Ps on K Kt 2 and 5, K R 7, Q R 4. White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 237.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. R—Q 4 | 2. B—B 2, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. Q—B 4, mate |
| 1. R—Kt 3 | 2. Q—Q 6, mate |
| 1. R—Kt 4 | 2. R—Q 5, mate |
| 1. R—Kt 5 | 2. B—Q 6, mate |
| 1. P x R | 2. R—B 4, mate |
| 1. Any other | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; "O. B. Joyful"; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Courtenay Lemon, New York city; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. J. B.; E. A. Moore, Jr., Denver; V. Brent, New Orleans; F. B. Osgood, North Con-

way, N. H.; J. M. Greer, Memphis, Tenn.; A. N. Hosking, Chicago; R. G. Hensley, Oxford Junction Iowa; the Rev. H. Rembe, Derboro, Can.; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; White Knight, Dunwoodie, N. Y.

Comments: "A charming composition of great ingenuity"—M. W. H.; "Fine"—W. G. D.; "A very charming two-mover"—F. S. F.; "Compact and clever"—the Rev. I. W. B.; "The finest two-mover I ever saw; extra fine"—O. B. J.; "A rarely beautiful problem"—F. L. H.; "Ingenious, but not very difficult"—H. V. F.; "Very fine"—C. L.

No. 238.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q—Kt 2 | 2. P—Q 4 | 3. Q—B 2, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. K—K 6 | 3. Q—Kt 3, mate |
| 1. K—B 4 | 2. any other | 3. Q—Kt 3, mate |
| 1. K—Q 5 | 2. K x Kt must | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| 1. B or R x P | 2. Q—B 2 ch | 3. Kt—Q 5, mate |
| 1. Kt—Q 7 | 2. K—K 4 | 3. Q—K 6, mate |
| 1. Kt—B 6 | 2. K—Q 3 must | 3. Kt—K 2, mate |
| 1. K—Q 5 | 2. Q—Kt 5 ch | 3. Kt—K 6, mate |
| 1. K—Q 5 | 2. K—Q 5 | 3. Kt—K 6, mate |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., W. G. D., F. S. F., the Rev. I. W. B., O. B. J., H. V. F., Dr. W. S. F., C. L., G. P., W. J. B., E. A. M., Jr., W. K., V. B.

Comments: "One of the finest compositions you have published"—M. W. H.; "Dalton's best"—W. G. D.; "A torchlight procession of brilliant work. Can't be beat"—F. S. F.; "Worthy of its brilliant author"—the Rev. I. W. B.; "Beautiful"—Dr. W. S. F.; "An excellent problem, notwithstanding several bad duals"—C. L.; "A fine problem"—G. P.

F. B. Osgood and J. S. Smith send solution of 230; F. L. Hitchcock and White Knight found 229; Mark Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va., and "Spifficator," New York city, got 227 and 228; R. P. Maynard, Tacoma, was successful with 225.

SPECIAL TO OUR SOLVERS.

We ask you again to be prompt in sending solutions, and we especially request that you will not send solutions of two or more problems on one sheet of paper. We ask this, not only that we may be saved unnecessary labor, but that you may get credit for your work.

Literary Digest Tourney.

THIRTEENTH GAME.

King's Gambit Declined.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| THE REV. F. C. KNIEP, Chicago, White. | THE REV. C. O. HARRISON, Albion, Neb., Black. | THE REV. F. C. KNIEP, Chicago, White. | THE REV. C. O. HARRISON, Albion, Neb., Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 | 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—KB 3 | 3 P—Q 3 | 3 Kt—KB 3 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 (a) | 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 B—B 4 (a) | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Castles (b) | 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Castles (b) |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q R 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q R 3 |
| 7 P—B 5 (c) | 7 P—Q Kt 4 | 7 P—B 5 (c) | 7 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | 8 B—Kt 2 | 8 B—Kt 3 | 8 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 B—Kt 5 (d) | 9 Q—Kt—Q 2 | 9 B—Kt 5 (d) | 9 Q—Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 P—Kt 4 | 10 P—R 3 | 10 P—Kt 4 | 10 P—R 3 |
| 11 B—K R 4 | 11 Q—K sq | 11 B—K R 4 | 11 Q—K sq |
| 12 P—Kt 5 (e) | 12 Kt—Kt 5 | 12 P—Kt 5 (e) | 12 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 13 P—K R 3 (f) | 13 Kt—K 6 | 13 P—K R 3 (f) | 13 Kt—K 6 |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 14 K—R sq | 14 Q—K 2 | 14 K—R sq |
| 15 R—R 2 | 15 P—K B 3 | 15 R—R 2 | 15 P—K B 3 |
| | 16 B—B 2 | | 16 B—B 2 |
| | 17 P x Kt | | 17 P x Kt |
| | 18 Castles QR x P | | 18 Castles QR x P |
| | 19 Kt—Q 2 | | 19 Kt—Q 2 |
| | 20 R x R | | 20 R x R |
| | 21 Q x B | | 21 Q x B |
| | 22 B—Q 5 (h) | | 22 B—Q 5 (h) |
| | 23 Kt x B | | 23 Kt x B |
| | 24 Kt—K 4 | | 24 Kt—K 4 |
| | 25 Q—Kt sq | | 25 Q—Kt sq |
| | 26 Q—R sq | | 26 Q—R sq |
| | 27 Kt—Kt 3 | | 27 Kt—Kt 3 |
| | 28 K—Kt sq | | 28 K—Kt sq |
| | 29 P—KR 4 | | 29 P—KR 4 |
| | 30 Q x P | | 30 Q x P |
| | 31 Resigns | | 31 Resigns |

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) It is always good Chess to develop the pieces, but P—B 3 is strong here.
- (b) No special need for this. Kt—Q B 3 is in the line of quick development.
- (c) A very weak move. As long as the Gambit Pawn can hold the original position it should not be moved.
- (d) This move accomplishes nothing. White should have attempted to have dislodged the B from the diagonal.
- (e) An oversight. Allowing the Kt to go to Kt 5.
- (f) Why not P—Kt 6?
- (g) It is, at least, questionable whether this sacrifice was sound. Suppose White 18 B—Q 5.
- (h) Looks like a blunder. Gives up a piece.

(i) Mr. Lamson says: "White is three Ps behind and should resign."

FOURTEENTH GAME.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| J. S. SMITH, Linneus, Mo., White. | E. B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Mich., Black. | J. S. SMITH, Linneus, Mo., White. | E. B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Mich., Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—KB 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—KB 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 P—Q 3 (a) | 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Q 3 (a) | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 P—K R 3 | 6 Q—K 2 (b) | 6 P—K R 3 | 6 Q—K 2 (b) |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 P—Q R 3 (c) | 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 P—Q R 3 (c) |
| 8 B—Kt 5 | 8 P—K R 3 | 8 B—Kt 5 | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q 5 (d) | 9 Q—Q sq | 9 Kt—Q 5 (d) | 9 Q—Q sq |
| 10 B x Kt | 10 P x B | 10 B x Kt | 10 P x B |
| 11 Kt—R 2 (e) | 11 Kt—R 4 | 11 Kt—R 2 (e) | 11 Kt—R 4 |
| 12 Q—B 3 | 12 P—B 4 (f) | 12 Q—B 3 | 12 P—B 4 (f) |
| | 13 P x P | | 13 P x P |
| | 14 P x Kt | | 14 P x Kt |
| | 15 Kt—KKt 4 | | 15 Kt—KKt 4 |
| | 16 Kt—B 6 ch | | 16 Kt—B 6 ch |
| | 17 Kt—K 4 (i) | | 17 Kt—K 4 (i) |
| | 18 P—B 6 | | 18 P—B 6 |
| | 19 Kt—K 7 | | 19 Kt—K 7 |
| | 20 QR—Q sq (h) | | 20 QR—Q sq (h) |
| | 21 Q—KKt 3 | | 21 Q—KKt 3 |
| | 22 Q—Kt 7 | | 22 Q—Kt 7 |
| | 23 Kt—B 5 ch | | 23 Kt—B 5 ch |
| | 24 Kt x B ch | | 24 Kt x B ch |
| | 25 Kt—Kt 6 ch | | 25 Kt—Kt 6 ch |

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) The usual play, Kt—Kt 5, while it gains a Pawn, stops the attack. The more aggressive play is Castles or P—Q 4.
- (b) This move is largely the cause of Black's subsequent trouble. Castles or P—K R 3 was in order.
- (c) He could have played Kt—Q R 4, dislodging the Bishop, and permitting the advance of his Q B P.
- (d) White gets what he was after. Black's defense is now more than difficult, almost hopeless.
- (e) A good move, as the sequel shows.
- (f) There was no way of saving the Pawn, but this allows White to cut off the range of Black's Q B.
- (g) Something like desperation. He could have driven the Kt from its commanding position at Q 5, and also stopped the B from doing any harm.
- (h) Another poor move which is simply a lost move. The attempt was to get R—Kt 4 to dislodge the B P. But White does not permit this.
- (i) Q—R 5 looks promising; but the text move is in every way better. The advance of the B P is an important factor in White's scheme.
- (j) Could have made some other move, as White never intended to take B. P—Q B 3 would have prolonged matters.
- (k) Too late; might as well resign.
- (l) Another fine move, the force of which is not at once apparent. From this to the end White forces every move.

From the Berlin Tournament.

WINAWER VS. CHAROUSEK.

Center Gambit.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| WINAWER, White. | CHAROUSEK, Black. | WINAWER, White. | CHAROUSEK, Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—Q 4 (a) | 2 P x P | 2 P—Q 4 (a) | 2 P x P |
| 3 Q x P | 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Q x P | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 4 Q—K 3 | 4 B—Kt 5 ch | 4 Q—K 3 | 4 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 5 P—Q B 3 (b) | 5 B—K 2 | 5 P—Q B 3 (b) | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 (c) | 7 Castles | 7 B—Kt 5 (c) | 7 Castles |
| 8 Castles | 8 P—Q 4 | 8 Castles | 8 P—Q 4 |
| 9 P x P | 9 Kt x P | 9 P x P | 9 Kt x P |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 B—Q 3 | 10 Q—K 2 | 10 B—Q 3 |
| | 11 R—Q sq (d) | | 11 R—Q sq (d) |
| | 12 Q—B 2 | | 12 Q—B 2 |
| | 13 R x Kt | | 13 R x Kt |
| | 14 P x B | | 14 P x B |
| | 15 K x B | | 15 K x B |
| | 16 B x Kt | | 16 B x Kt |
| | 17 B—K 3 | | 17 B—K 3 |
| | 18 Kt—Q 2 | | 18 Kt—Q 2 |
| | 19 Q x R | | 19 Q x R |
| | 20 Resigns | | 20 Resigns |

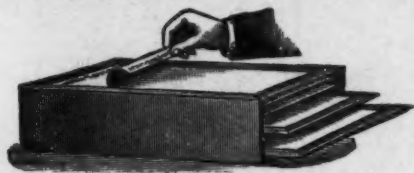
Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

- (a) This variation is but seldom adopted nowadays. Formerly it was played in connection with P—Q B 3 and B—Q B 4, involving the sacrifice of two Pawns. P—Q 4, followed by Q x P, gives Black a very satisfactory development.
- (b) Kt—Q B 3 was perhaps better. If Black captures the Kt then Kt P x B and White may play his Bishop to R 3. The move selected delays the development of the Queen's wing.
- (c) B—B 4 or B—Q 3, it seems, was preferable.
- (d) Instead of this somewhat premature attacking move, White should have endeavored to develop the Queen's wing. B—K Kt 5 followed eventually by Q Kt—Q 2, or B—Q B 4, was much better.
- (e) Brilliant play, involving the sacrifice of a piece. The play is perfectly sound. It brings about an exchange of White's developed forces and Black obtains a winning attack.
- (f) Threatening Q—K R 4 mate, which White is unable to stop, except by sacrificing the Queen.

"American Chess-Magazine."

The October number, just received, shows an improvement over the former numbers. Among the specially interesting items we notice an account of the Berlin Tournament with a full page given to the portraits of the prize-winners; the second article on "Early Chess Literature," with curious illustrations from "Damiano," 1518 and 1530. In the "Game Department" there are twenty-five games, with notes, from the Berlin Tournament. The versatile Walter Pulitzer is not only a problematist but also a musician. His genius is not restricted to "Ch—ss Harmonies," but gives expression to musical harmonies of a very high order. His "Cafsa Waltz" is not a pleasing jingle of sounds but a composition almost classic in character, revealing an ability to unite a clear-cut melody with a harmony at once dignified and beautiful. The Magazine has much information concerning Chess in the United States, and is in every respect an interesting number. It should have the liberal support of all those who play Chess and desire to keep posted of the doings in the realm of Cafsa.

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3. M D - - E - - A - E - - A sea.
4. - M - - O - A large river.
5. T A - - S Well known river of Europe.
6. S - - A N - A - A city in one of the Southern States.
7. H - - - - X A city of Canada.
8. N A - A - A Noted for display of water.
9. - E - - E - - E - One of the United States.
10. - A R I - A city of Spain.
11. H V - - A A city on a well known island.
12. S M - E - A well known old fort of the United States.
13. G - - R L A - Greatest fortification in the world.
14. S A - L E - A great explorer.
15. C L F - - - I - One of the United States.
16. B S M - - K A noted ruler.
17. - - C T O - I - Another noted ruler.
18. P R U - A - Country of Europe.
19. A S T A - I - A big island.
20. M - - I N - E - Name of the most prominent American.
21. T - - A - One of the United States.
22. J F - - R - - N Once President of the United States.
23. - U - - N A large lake.
24. E E S - N A noted poet.
25. C R A A foreign country, same size as Kansas.
26. B R - - O A large island.
27. W M - - S W R D Popular family magazine.
28. B H I G A sea.
29. A L N I - An ocean.
30. M D G S A - An island near Africa.

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